BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,727—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	15-0
28-0	15-0		28-0	18-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th Sept.
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11, 1889

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs.

RETURN TICKETS available for six months

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	11th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply

J. JANNI, Agent.
[illegible]on House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th [illegible]

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

[illegible]ASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to keep their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charge have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, [illegible] be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or [illegible] of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay* [illegible] Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

[illegible]rd not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad [illegible] per month. For every additional square foot [illegible] 2.

[illegible] a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting; and the s. s. "ARABIA" 1,050 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd September, for Kurrachee direct.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 24th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 20th September, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	25th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve on board the I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart" or at the Cable Factory at Manora. Salary Rs. 125, rising to 150. Applicants possessing Second Engineers' certificates preferred. Copies of testimonials, age, and nationality should be furnished. Apply to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

GEO. C. ALLYMAN, Sub-Assist. Supdt.,
For Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
Bombay, 18th September 1889.

FOR SALE,

FIVE MANUAL FIRE-ENGINES complete with Suction and Delivery Hoses. Can be seen on application to the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard. Offers will be accepted either separately for each or for the whole number.

The above Engines are offered for sale for the reason that the Dockyard has been provided with Steam Fire-engines.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.

Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize

MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,

Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.

Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

Just to hand, a choice parcel of

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE FALL OF MANDALAY, BY ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.

PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz.	Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund	Rs. 12.

Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON,
Allahabad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

WE have just received a large variety of ILLUSTRATED CHILDREN'S BOOKS and PANORAMAS, which we are offering at the following cheap rates:—

BOOKS.	Rs.	a.
Seaside Town	2	0
The Royal Navy	0	14
International Sports	0	14
Our British Soldiers	0	14
Visit to the Zoo	0	14
British and Colonial Military Sports	2	4
The Circus	0	14
Domestic Animals	0	14
Rustic and Domestic Life	1	12
Animals and Birds	0	14
PANORAMAS.		
Trained Domestic Animals	0	14
Playtime	0	14
Wild Animals and their Trainers	0	14
Round the World	0	14

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HATS AND HELMETS.

JUST imported a large stock of Hats and Helmets in the latest fashion from the best London Houses.

	Rs.	a.
FELT HATS (Lincoln and Bennett's)—		
Black Round Crown	9	0
Do. Square do.	9	8
Brown (latest shades), round crown	9	0
Do. square do.	9	8
SUN HATS AND HELMETS (Ellwood's)—		
Universal Sun Hats, green lined, covered with finest white drill	15	8
Shikar Hats, green lined, covered with strong brown drill	14	8
Regulation Helmets, covered with white doe, silk lined, and very light	22	8
Patent Air Chamber, grey Helmets, double felt, very light and comfortable	21	0
Do. do. with double air chamber.	21	0
Patent Air Chamber, double grey, felt Riding Hat	16	0
The Punjab Sun Hat, double grey felt with double air chamber	20	0
Terai Hats, Gent's, with patent cork fronts	9	8
Do. Andre's very superior Ladies' and Gent's	18	8
Puggrees for above, silk and muslin, in white and fancy colours ... Re. 1-12 to	4	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAZORS, &c.

	Rs.	a
Single Case, Superior hard Steel, "Unequalled" as a good useful Razor, in Black Horn Handle	1	2
Single Superior hard Steel Razor, in Ivory handle	2	12
Do. Extra tempered Steel Razor in Ivory handle	4	4
Do. "Plantagenet Guard" Razor, safe and perfect for quick and clean shaving. superior hard Steel, in Ivory handle...	7	0
Treacher's Camp Razor with Strop in case	3	4
The Keen Hollow Ground, a perfect luxury Rs. 2-4, 3-4, and	4	4
Do. ,, ,, a pair, in case, Rs. 9, 11, and	14	0
Companions, in Crocodile Hide, containing 2 Hollow Ground Keen Razors, Scissors, Corn Knife, Tweezers, and Nail Cleaner	16	0
Mandarin Razors (Arbenz) with spare blades	6	0

RAZOR STROPS.

Mechi's Magic Strops 9in., 12in., 13in., 15in.
Rs. 1-10, 2-2, 2-10, 3-4
Do. do. 7½ in., 8 in. double handled.
Rs. 3-12. Rs. 4-4.

Saunder's four-sided Strops with Metallic Tablet for sharpening Razors instead of grinding them, in Morocco Leather, with polished wood handle.
8½ in. 8¾ in. 10 in.
Rs. 3 superior Rs. 4 Rs. 5-4

	Rs.	a
"The Keen," the latest improvement, two-sided, Rs. 2 and	4	0
Do. do. four-sided, Rs. 2-4 and	4	8
Yorkshire Bite Strops ... from	1	4
The Genuine Belt Strop ... each	2	0
Army Razor Strop, Bull Leather with Ring	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1-lb. packets sold in Madras in 6 months.

REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	2	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	0	15	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	12	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	0	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND ALL REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynock, and other well-known makers.

Gunpowder.
Shot, Ordinary.
Shot, Chilled.
Measures.
Hunting Knives.
Bullets.
Bullet Moulds.
Caps.
Wads.
Sundries.
Cartridges.
Cartridge Cases
Cartridge Loaders
Cartridge Extractors.
Cartridge Bags and Belts.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for
PIGOU, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grains, specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale rates.

NET CASH.

Detailed Price Lists free on application for Arms of all kinds.

Shikar Diary, specially compiled for India, each ...... Rs. 2 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	1,550
THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and old, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA, BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian Colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

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OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

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Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
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Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	[illegible]		
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,,	[illegible]		
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

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A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
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TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c., WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

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FOR THE USE OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, (Intended also as a Companion to Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra), With the Solutions of the Questions set in the Bombay Previous Examination Papers. 1876—1888.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for Supply of PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for half year ending 31st March 1890, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, will be received at 12 noon on THURSDAY, 26th September 1889.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence Office, Middle Colaba, 20th Sept. 1889.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS.

TENDERS will be received for the supply of any or all of the following Materials:—

- 40 Tons West Hartley Coal in large pieces, delivered in bags on G. I. P. trucks, Bombay.
- 100 Gallons Cylinder Oil, best quality.
- 100 Gallons Castor Oil for bearings.
- 6 Tins Kerosine Oil.
- 10 Gallons Cocoanut Oil.
- 10 lbs. Red Lead.
- 10 lbs. White Lead.
- 20 lbs. Cotton Waste.
- 10 lbs. Black Lead Powder.

The materials must be the best of their several kinds. The tenders will be opened on the 27th instant.

By order,
HURRICHUND GOPALL,
Executive Engineer in charge Palace Works
Architect's Office, Baroda State, 19th September 1889.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION (above PLINTH LEVEL) of the BAI MOTLIBAI HOSPITAL at Mazagon, Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained on payment at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Bai Motlibai Hospital," will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 7th proximo.

A sum of Rupees 2,500 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted the contract will commence, and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 20th September 1889.

MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi, on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1889, at 3 p.m. for transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 17th, to TUESDAY, the 24th September, 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Tamarind Lane, Fort, No. 2, September 11, 1889.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of [illegible] the Company, Nos. 7 [illegible] MONDAY, the 30th day of, September 1889, at [illegible] to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th September to 7th October 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
Per Pro GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
HUGH ROWBOTHAM,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th September 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONTHLY PRIZE TALES.

A PRIZE of Rs. 50 will be given each month for the best original short tale contributed to the Week's News." The MSS. should consist of not less than 4,000 or more than 6,000 words, and should be written on one side of the paper only. Competitions, which should be addressed to the "Editor, Week's News Prize Tales, Pioneer Office, Allahabad," must be posted so as to arrive before the 15th of each month. The MSS. for the first competition should be sent before the 15th September. The conductors of the "Week's News" reserve the right to ublish any competition, whether it gain the Prize or not, and the Prize Editor cannot undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Contains far more reading matter than any Newspaper published in India. The most popular novelists contribute to its columns. Serial Tales by HALL CAINE and other well-known writers are now being published.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERAL ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

FROM TO-MORROW and during the time of my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay on leave, MR. R. PESCIO will act as AGENT of the Company at Bombay.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 19th September 1889.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 11th inst., a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 per share for the half-year ending 30th June 1889 was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 19th September between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to shareholders in India whose names appear on the register on 14th inst. and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 19th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the local Committee
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th September 1889.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, to 21st September 1889, at 3 p m, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To approve of the appointment made by the Board of Directors of Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th to 21st September 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS, AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 30th August 1889.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYRABOLAN or Hards collection of the Forests for 1889-90. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,500
Belgaum do.	1,700
Total	5,200 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300
Total	4,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

Tenders to be written in ENGLISH should reach the Undersigned by the 10th October 1889 at latest.

For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, 7th September 1889

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire), WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th August 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN AT NIGHT BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that from WEDNESDAY next, the eighteenth instant, until further notice, a Special Passenger Train will leave Bombay and Poona respectively every night at 11-0 and will arrive at Poona and in Bombay at 6-15 the following morning.

For further particulars as to times at intermediate stations, see the Special Time-bills exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Sixteenth of September 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA
AND
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THROUGH GOODS RATES
BETWEEN
BOMBAY
AND STATIONS ON
THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE special attention of Merchants and others is called to the very considerable reduction which will be brought into force on and after the First of October next in the rates for conveyance of Goods booked through between all the G. I. P. Railway Stations in Bombay and Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway via Poona and via Hotgi.

For particulars as to these rates, &c., see the Goods Tariffs of the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways. Full information will also be given on application to the undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager,
S. M. Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, the Second of September 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 24th instant by the Commissariat Officer, Karachi, up to 1 p.m. (local time) and by the other Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m., (Madras time) for Contracts as specified below for 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Deesa Karachi Hydrabad	Potatoes under schedule No. 43.		
Karachi	Straw rice or paddy	do.	32
Hydrabad	Kurbee	do.	39

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 4th September 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. S. ISAACS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

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By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL.
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

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Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	"	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	"	0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Autumn Leaves	"	0	12
Ivy Correspondence	"	1	8
Swallow	"	1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted	"	0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella	"	0	12
Canvas Shell	"	0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted	"	0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	"	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet	"	4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

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Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. [illegible] 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
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From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
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Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	"
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. ..	Rs. 15 0
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Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grande Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
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From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 19 0	" ...
From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien	qts. ...Rs. 15 0	" ...
Margaux	" 20 0	" ...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Carlovitz	qts. 13 0	..
"	" 13 0	..
Szamordin	" 21 0	..
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From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 11 0
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Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0
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E Sime & Co.'s	Rs. 19 0	" ..
P Scithean and Fils Brandy	" 20 0	" ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 0	" ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ...
BURGUNDY.		
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	....
WHISKY.		
Cairn Dhu Blend Whisky	Rs. 18 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	" 21 8	....
" " *	" 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	....
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
From TUBORGS FABRIKKERS.		
First-class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
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Italian Vermouth (Finest)	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	" 15 0	..
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Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 34	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of ½ lbs.	" 2 8	per tin.
Italian Butter (1 lb.)	" 1 8	per tin.
Danish " (")	" 1 4	"

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French Beans	"	" ...
Peas for Soup	"	" 0 10
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Mushrooms	"	" 0 12
White Cabbage	"	" 0 12
Small Sausages	"	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	"	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	"	" 1 4
From J. H. PILLMANN, NACHPOLGER BRANNOCHRING.		
Asparagus	Rs.	Rs. 1 8
Peas	0 12	" 0 10
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Cut Beans	0 10	" 0 8
Turnips	...	" 0 12
Turnips Cabbages	...	" 0 12
Cabbages	...	" 0 12
Sasoyer Kohl	...	" 0 12
Champignons	1 0	" 0 12
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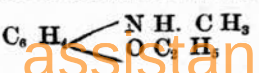

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

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A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18 ___ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

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Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be aeredlt to 40, 45'55, or 60.

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GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
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1st May 1889.

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RESERVE FUNDS	£190,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

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To SUBSCRIBERS

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Quarterly	" 3

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Quarterly	" 3

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Kaiser-i-Hind Insurance Company, 3 p.m.
Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu C. C.
Grant Road Methodist Church—Dissolving Views, 8 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Patna (s), from Calcutta; Queen of England (bq), Bangkok; and Satara (s), Persian Gulf.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ganges (s), for Aden and London; Goa (s), Calcutta, etc.; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Persia (s), Aden and Marseilles; and Oriental (s), Marmagao.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st August 1889 was 291,803 maunds.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Singapore entered the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Eden Hall yesterday; the s. s. Oriental left the dock yesterday.

A Missing Boy.—Cooshnajee Poonajee, residing at Sooparibaug Road, reported that his son, aged 12 years, named Rama, has been missing since the 17th instant.

Dissolving Views.—Educated native gentlemen are cordially invited to witness an exhibition of scenes in the life of Christ, at the Grant Road Methodist Church, this evening, at 8 o'clock, to be closed with an address. All are welcome.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	The Naval Brigade	Hawkins.
Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Valse	Venus Reigen	Gung'l.
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Valse	Light and Shade	H. Round.
Mazurka	Seabreeze	T. H. Wright
Polka	Yes or No	Linter.

Hot Water Tanks at Rajwadi.—Mr. Todd, District Magistrate of Rutnagherry, asked the sanction of the Bombay High Court to his issuing a notice, under Section 19 of Regulation 12 of 1827, against the fouling of the two hot-water tanks near the temple of Shrideo Someshwur in the village of Rajwadi. Mr. Todd said that as both tanks were public property, the villagers were in the habit of bathing and washing their clothes in them, thus rendering the water unfit for domestic use at a time when there was an insufficient supply of such water in the village. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy, sitting on the Appellate Side, have given the desired sanction.

A Dishonest Servant.—Raoji Balkia, a domestic servant in the employ of Rao Bahadur Wassedew Pandoorung, residing at Mahaluxmi, was yesterday charged by Constable Good at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, with criminal breach of trust of a copper vessel, valued at Rs. 3, and 5 annas in cash, the property of his master. The accused, it appears, was entrusted with the property in question on Tuesday morning last to go and purchase some fish, when he absconded, and appropriated the copper vessel and money to his own use. Raojee Balkia, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft at the Cloth Market.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Khema Mooljee was charged by Inspector Hiscock before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a cotton jacket, two currency notes for Rs. 10 each and 9 annas 10 pies in cash, the property of Morarjee Bhanjee, a cloth merchant, on Thursday night last. The complainant, it appears, was lying asleep in front of his cloth shop at Mooljee Jetha's Cloth Market, with the cotton jacket, the pocket of which contained the currency notes and cash, under his head. The accused removed the jacket and was just making off with it, when he was observed by a police ramoosee, who arrested the accused. Khema Mooljee was convicted and sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Jetha Veerchind was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Hamilton, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of some gold beads, valued at Rs. 17, belonging to Goverdhun Chuthurmull. It appears, about two months ago the complainant entrusted the gold beads in question to the accused to get them sold, instead of doing so, he absconded, and could nowhere be found; until about a month ago, when complainant met the accused, who promised to produce the beads in an hour's time, but again absconded. He was, however, arrested under a magistrate's warrant. The accused, in his defence, stated that he had lost the beads; consequentely he could not fulfil his promise. Jetha Veerchund was convicted, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Daring Thief.—Bechur Shunker, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with committing theft of thirty wooden joists, valued at Rs. 45, the property of Krishnarao Bhaskerjee, from his residence in 2nd Carpenter Street, on the 10th ultimo. The accused, it appears, on the date in question made a false representation to the servant of the complainant, who was in charge of the wooden joists that were lying in an open space of ground opposite complainant's house, stating that the joists were required for the repair of complainant's house at Mazagon. Having got away the joists he sold them. Bechur Shankur was convicted, and, on admitting his several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Robbing a Widow.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Francis Juao alias Mahomed, who had one previous conviction, was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a bundle of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 9-12, the property of Seetta, a Hindoo widow, residing in a chawl at Cammateepoora 3rd Street, on the morning of Thursday last, the accused, it appears, observed the widow leave her room when he entered and stole the bundle that was hanging on a nail on the wall of the widow's room. The woman on her return finding the bundle of clothes missing, reported her loss to the police. Accused was soon after arrested, and he subsequently produced the bundle of clothing from under a heap of hay lying in a stable near by complainant's house, where he had concealed it. Francis Juao on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting his previous conviction, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Native Female Education.—Mrs. Scott, who takes a keen interest in native female education, accompanied by Mrs. Forbes Adam and Mrs. Hatch, visited the Victoria Institution, situated near Dhobhi Talao, on Thursday. The ladies spent about an hour and a half, examining various classes and on various subjects. The visitors seemed very much pleased with the progress of the students and made very valuable suggestions. Mr. Motiram, the proprietor of this institution, has recently placed it under the management of a committee, consisting Mr. Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, J.P., (president), Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., (vice-president), Messrs. Govardhanram Madhauram Tripathi, B.A., LL.B., Rastamji Meherwanji Master, Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar, and Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, honorary secretary. This school is specially intended for Parsi girls and infant boys of the middle and poorer classes and holds out every promise of the fulfilment of the desire of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, expressed in his presidential address on the 29th March, to see the lady pupils of the school going in for the Matriculation Examination, if rich shettias and others interested in the cause of female education extend their liberality to this school. The fact that the school has gained the largest number of Miss Carpenter's scholarships during its short existence is worthy of notice. The visitors were decorated with garlands and presented with banquets by a Miss Mary Carpenter scholar, and received the thanks of Messrs. Chichgar, Motiram, Master, and Munsiff for the trouble they had taken in paying a visit to that institution.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

The progress report for August 1889 shows that in the trenches for the side walls at the new Graving Dock 438 lineal feet had been completed to foundation level. The masonry for the walls extended over a length of 222 feet on the east, and 176 feet on the west side, at levels varying from 58·00 to 71·50 on T.H.D. 682 brass were built during the month, making a total of 1,078 since the commencement of the work. During the month the whole of the water was removed by a syphon from the inside of the dam (which is perfectly tight), and the demolition of the old masonry of the Prince's Dock wall commenced. At the end of the month, the following materials were on the ground:—

Rubble	16,900 c. ft.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	30,537 ,,
Dressed altars and ashlar, &c.	11,226 ,,
Rough do. do.	452 ,,
Sand	20,100 ,,
Lime	25,500 ,,
Cement	80 tons.

The iron-work for the caisson arrived in the Kangra on the 20th, and the greenheart in the Sutlej a week later. It has all been delivered at the Government Dockyard, where it has been arranged the caisson is to be put together. The total excavation done up to the end of the month and deposited in the dam and at Tank Bunder, amounted to 8,620 brass. 11·09 inches of rain fell during the month. The daily average number of men and women working at the Dock was 729.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·593
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79 7
Dew Point	78·3
Relative humidity of Air	·828
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	88·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, E, SSW, SW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	171
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	2 07
,, ,, year	63·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Sept.	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the hall of the University, on Thursday evening, the Rev. Mr. Mackichan, the Vice-chancellor, presiding.

PROPOSED ALTERATION IN THE LL.B. COURSE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following regulations for the LL.B. degree, of which the principles were approved by the Faculty of Law, be substituted for Regulations 1—9, pages 80 and 81, of the Calendar for 1889-90:—

1. Candidates for the degree of LL.B. must have obtained the degree of B.A. or B. Sc., and will be required to pass two examinations in law, the first to be called the first examination for the degree of LL.B.

First Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

2. The first examination for the degree of LL.B. will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the 3rd Monday in November.

3. No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he produces a certificate to the effect that he has attended, after matriculation for a period amounting to at least one year, three-fourths of the lectures proper to his class in some college or institution recognized by the University in law, and unless he produces satisfactory testimonials under Form——

4. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the examination.

5. Each candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given.

6. Candidates will be examined in the subjects of General Jurisprudence and Roman Law—

I.—General Jurisprudence ...... One paper.
II.—Roman Law ...... One paper.

Candidates will be examined in the text books to be prescribed by the Syndicate at least one year before the examination.

7. Failure to pass the examination will not disqualify the candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

9. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the examination, the examiners will arrange and publish in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the candidates as may have passed.

10. A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

11. The second examination for the degree of LL.B. will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the third Monday in November.

12. No candidate will be admitted to this examination unless he shall have obtained the degree of B.A. or B.Sc., and shall have thereafter kept four terms at a college or institution recognized in law, and unless he shall have also passed the first examination for the degree of LL.B.

N.B.—Candidates who pass in the optional subject (f) at the Final B.A. Examination will be considered as having passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

13. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the examination.

14. Each candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. Candidates who have passed the first LL.B. examination in accordance with the N.B. to regulation 12 shall pay the full fee for the LL.B. degree of Rs. 30.

15. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
II.—The Law of Contracts and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
III.—Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgage and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
IV.—The Law of Torts and Crimes.
V.—The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

One paper will be sent in each subject.

16. Failure to pass the examination will not disqualify the candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee of Rs. 20 paid.

17. The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

18. On the morning of the second Monday after the commencement of the examination, the examiners will arrange and publish in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the candidates as may have passed.

19. A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination.

In support of his motion Mr. Justice Jardine said that in the important matter which he had to lay before the Senate that afternoon he would be as brief as the subject allowed, and would not take up any more of their time than he could help, particularly because the papers that had been printed and put into their hands some time ago showed the views entertained on the curriculum for the degree of Bachelor of Laws by the different committees that had considered the subject. He might state in the beginning that the proposals were not laid before the Senate without a serious consideration given to them by the different bodies, and generally by those who were very well acquainted with the matter they had to deal with. The first of the law papers that the Senate had before them were the minutes of a committee on which he had the honour to serve with Mr. Farran and the Hon. Mr. Telang. They had reported on three of the principle points which were adopted by the Faculty of Law, and another committee was then appointed to go further into the subject, and which, as they must have seen from their report, was presided over by Mr. Latham, the Dean in Law. That committee had communications received from a great many sources, and the proposals already made were more fully gone into with a great deal of detail. Now, in all these things it was, he thought, unsafe for either the Syndicate or the Senate to change the existing system about students without finding out from the professors what they thought about it. For that reason they had printed the more important parts of a valuable report made by Professor Settna and submitted to Government on the subject. A great deal of the report was connected with the teaching of the Law School. For those who might have overlooked the fact, he might mention that the Law School was not under the control of the University, and that any criticism bestowed upon it did not touch the University, the school being entirely under the control of Government. In these reports the committees had suggested some amendments about the way in which this Law School should be managed, because the teaching there was so closely connected with the conditions which the University imposed upon the degrees. Coming to the principal proposals that the committee presided over by Mr. Latham had made, he (Mr. Justice Jardine) said that the Senate would see that, as was to be expected, there were some differences of opinion on different points. But at the same time he augured from the general agreement that the proposals were worthy of acceptance. There were a great many points on which all the five members, Messrs. Latham, Telang, Hart, the late Mr. Mundlick, and the speaker, had been unanimous. One of the difficulties that attended the law student was, as many of them knew, particularly those who had studied the law and had to practice it from day to day, that he had to go through a variety of legal systems, and unlike a barrister-at-law of England, who took Common Law or Equity as he preferred, the student or the practitioner was expected to be acquainted with both the subjects. Under the head of Common Law there was included the religious laws of the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, and also some knowledge about the laws relating to the Parsees, and then again the English law as enforced in this country and elsewhere. Again, there was the ever changing, ever increasing body of Statute Law. To these were also added the study of jurisprudence and those principles of law and justice which underlie all the enactments and the substantive law. It was found that both the professors and the students were burdened with a great many of these studies, and if a student was to be examined in all these things, it appeared to the committee to be more than his memory could carry. It was, therefore, with the advice of the law officers, after consultation with the professions in all its branches, that the committee recommended that, for the relief of both the students and professors, for the sake of better teaching in the schools and sounder acquirement among the students, the course be marked by two examinations, the one to be held at the end of the first year and to be confined to Jurisprudence and Roman Law, which, as it happened, would fit in with the work to be done in the Arts Faculty. These two subjects in law having more or less some connection with the education imparted in the Arts course, the student might very well study them together with the B.A. course, and occupy himself for the rest of his time with the historical and theoretical knowledge which would enable the professors and the students to divide their time better than at present. The policy was much the same as had been adopted by the Senate only the other day in Arts, so as to give full time for a comparatively smaller number of subjects during the last two years of the LL.B. examination. The next change of importance proposed by the committee was that which postponed the teaching of the last two years of the LL.B. course until after the student had passed his B.A. or B. Sc. degree. At present two years must pass before a Bachelor of Arts or Science went up for the LL.B. examination. The committee proposed that these two years, as a matter of obligation, be passed after the taking of the degree, the result being that the student would take his degree in Arts and Science quicker, without being put to the trouble of studying along with those courses the intricate subjects of law, and also that he would be able to give a steadier and more undivided attention to the subjects which were to be the profession of his life. He doubted not that every one must have felt that the time he had spent as a student on professional studies was well spent, and that it would be a great saving to all concerned if they could divide the course in Arts from the course in Law. Another result, it was hoped, would be that the professor of the Law School would have a more industrious set of students than now. There was a complaint made in his report by the professor of law that the students at present only attended the lectures in law as a matter of form, but he (Mr. Justice Jardine) thought that if the proposed change was made, the professors would have no longer to complain of the indifference and indolence of the students, who during the last two years of their course would have nothing but law to study. He hoped that the time would soon come when Government would spend more money, so as to put the Law School on a more efficient footing and provide more professors. He did not wish to say more upon the subject, as it had been so exhaustively dealt with in the committee's report. Then, lastly, they had arranged the books that had to be studied. For the first examination they had designated books hoping that in that way to rather narrow the attention of both the students and professors and prevent them from being bewildered and overburdened with too many books and subjects. There would be several amendments brought forward which would have the effect of abolishing the proposal and cancelling all the recommendations that had been made by the committee, but he hoped that the Senate would carefully consider them in the light thrown upon them by the discussion. The members of the Senate must have seen the catalogue of books and noticed that the committee had adhered to the ancient Roman Law and preferred not to adopt the suggestion made by Sir Raymond West, the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, to have in its place the form of Roman Law that prevailed at present with modifications in the different countries of Europe. The committee had given their reasons for it, saying that it would be difficult to obtain it, and also that there would be a difficulty in providing lectures on the subject. The other recommendations carried the weight of Sir Raymond West's name, and they were also approved of not only by the gentlemen who had signed the report, but to a large extent by the professors, and had been adopted by the Faculty as well as by the Syndicate. (Applause.)

Mr. Manekshaw J. Talyerkhan, in seconding the proposition, observed that the new regulations did not involve any very radical change in the present system. Under the present system they had two examinations, one of them being the Jurisprudence Examination, which was indeed a good examination, in which he had never seen any candidate plucked. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shantaram Narayen then moved the first amendment of which he had given notice. The amendment was to the effect that the first ten regulations, moved by Mr. Justice Jardine be omitted. He said that his amendment was intended to meet the proposal of a new examination which was not hitherto known to the University. Mr. Maneckshaw had already called the Jurisprudence Examination such a good one that he was not aware of any candidates being plucked in it. He (Mr. Shantaram) did not think that a sufficient case had been made out to increase the number of their examinations in that direction. They had heard Mr. Telang say the other day that the University examination was a necessary evil, and, therefore, if these examinations were increased they would be necessarily increasing the necessary evil. (Laughter.) The question was if they had hitherto been able to do without these new examinations, it was not at all apparent why they should depart from that course that had answered well enough up to then and make a sort of preliminary examination in their technical law studies. The Jurisprudence Examination stood like the Matriculation at the threshold of the study of law, but that examinations had hitherto been merely a school examination, *i.e.*, an examination of a student from the lower class to the higher class. The University taking that examination into its hands first introduced that necessary evil, and made an innovation which was not by any means a desirable one. Examinations put a strain on students, necessitating an amount of cram, and exercising altogether an effect on them, and it was therefore desirable, if possible to avoid multiplying their examinations. (Hear, hear.) Before the Senate departed from their present system they should see that not only a practical but a completely sound scheme was substituted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Goculdas Parak seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Latham regretted that the meeting of the law committee had not been held more recently because in that case Mr. Shantaram would probably have been a member of it, in the place of his late lamented predecessor Rao Sahib Mandlik, and in that case would have, like Mr. Mandlik, cordially concurred in the conclusions of the committee, who were practically unanimous on every point. The system of education, as at present conducted in the law school, was open to serious charges which were brought before the committee by the various professors. Mr. Shantaram unfairly attributed to his friend, Mr. Telang, the statement that all examinations were a necessary evil. If that were so it would delight the hearts of the graduates to know that they would get their degrees without passing any examinations. (Laughter.) He, Mr. Latham, had no doubt that it would be received with enthusiasm by the undergraduates, because they would also, under the circumstances, obtain their degrees without passing any examination. (Laughter.) The committee's report clearly showed that instead of increasing the burden upon the students they had lightened it. Under the present system the first examination in law was not held by the University, but by the various law schools. It would be much more satisfactory if this examination was held by the University instead of by the professors who taught the students. It had been resolved only the other day by the Senate that the students of the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees, might, if they choose, take Roman Law and Jurisprudence as voluntary subjects, and those therefore who took advantage of the same would have their labour still more lightened, because in that case such graduates would be exempted from further presenting themselves at the First LL.B. Examination. (Applause.)

Mr. Shantaram's amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Justice Jardine here informed the Vice-Chancellor that he was prepared to accept Mr. Shantaram's second amendment, which was that in Regulation 3 the word "Matriculation" be left out and the words "passing the Previous Examination in Arts" be inserted in their place.

Mr. Shantaram then moved his third amendment, which ran as follows:—"That in Regulation 12 all the words beginning with 'and shall have' be left out, and the following be inserted in their place; 'and be such graduate of not less than two years' standing." The question, he said, was whether an actual keeping of terms after a graduate had taken his degree in Arts was absolutely necessary to the perfection of his studies. The new regulation would impose a hardship on those students who lived in the mofussil, and to whom it would be expensive and inconvenient to live in Bombay while keeping the terms.

Mr. Shamrao Vittal seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Telang observed that he was entitled to speak on the question both as a student and a professor in the law school. Mr. Shantaram stated that Mr. Justice Jardine's proposal involved an innovation; but for aught he (the speaker) knew Mr. Shantaram's amendment involved an innovation of a most radical character. Under the present system it was necessary for a candidate for the LL.B. degree to keep terms at a law school for three years, one year in the Jurisprudence class and two years in the higher class. It was his experience that the students paid little or no attention to the lectures delivered by the professors. A University examination was the only thing that would remedy this state of affairs. He warned the Senate that if Mr. Shantaram's amendment was carried, they should be prepared for a similar proposition in the arts and science courses.

Mr. Justice Jardine was both astonished and pleased at the ingenuity and boldness with which Mr. Shantaram had attacked the committee's proposals, which he said was an innovation. The students coming from outstations to present themselves for the LL.B. examination were invariably miserable failures, and went away discontented. If they were to prosecute their studies in Bombay in the law school, where opportunities were afforded for studying the law, they would be more successful.

The amendment was, on a division, lost.

Mr. Shantaram withdrew his fourth amendment. That in the *N. B.* to Regulation 12, the following words be inserted between the words B. A. Examination and the word "will":—"All who pass the Jurisprudence Examination of the Government Law School."

Mr. Ghanashyam N. Nadkharni also withdrew his amendment, which was similar to the above.

Mr. Shantaram then moved that in Regulation No. 14 the words beginning with "Candidates" and ending with "Rs. 30" be omitted.

The amendment was lost.

Two more amendments proposed by Mr. Shantaram were declared to have fallen to the ground by the rejection of the previous amendments.

Mr. Shantaram then moved "That the following amendment be added after Regulation 19:—That a candidate for the LL.B. degree who passes at an examination in any subject, obtaining at least 50 per cent. of the marks assigned for such subject, shall be exempted from passing again in that subject on any future occasion. He said that the Universities in Europe granted such concessions, and the Bombay University, which was after the model of the Western Universities, should also do the same.

The amendment was lost on a division.

Mr. Shantaram then proposed another amendment dealing with the prescribed books which was also lost.

The following amendment, of which Mr. Shantaram had given notice, was accepted by Mr. Justice Jardine:—"That the following be added after Regulation 19.—' That it is left to the option of students, who before the coming of the new rules into force, have kept terms under the old rules, whether they are to abide by the old or by the new rules.' "

Mr. Justice Jardine's proposition, with the two amendments which were accepted with the consent of the Senate, was then put to the vote, and carried by a very large majority.

The Senate then adjourned.

The bearing of education on the character and reformation of criminals is discussed by Dr. Hamilton D. Way in a paper on the physical and industrial training of that class, which is published by the Industrial Education Association. The author assumes that "it is a mistake to suppose that the criminal is naturally bright. Moral failure and blunted intellect, as a rule, go hand in hand. If bright, it is usually in a narrow line and self-repeating." The criminal's malpractice has its origin in blunted or non-developed nervous areas, and is indicative of wrong-headedness. Whatever may be said of the motives or incentives that led to crime, the fact remains that the head of the criminal is wrong. The time has gone by in which to argue that to educate the criminal is to make him a more accomplished and successful scamp. "It is through physical and mental training and their composite labour that the slumbering germs of manhood are fructified, maturing under a firm and unrelaxing discipline." The criminal's mind, "while not diseased, is undeveloped, or it may be abnormally developed in certain directions; the smartness resulting therefrom partaking of low cunning and centering about self. He is deficient in stability and will-power, and incapable of prolonged mental effort and application. His intellect travels in a rut, and fails him in an emergency. His moral nature shares in the imperfections of his physical and mental state." A training is advocated by the author that will awaken the slumbering faculties, and thus set the mind in a normal condition. This training had best not be given by persons connected with the prison, for it might thereby be unpleasantly associated with penal features, but by teachers brought in for the purpose. Dr. Way gives an interesting relation of experiments which he has made with prisoners in accordance with these views, the average results of which are very encouraging.

RANGOON AND THE SUNDAY MAIL.

The *Rangoon Gazette* writes:—We are glad to see that the people of Bombay are agitating against the proposed alteration in the mail day. To us the chief objection to the proposal made is that it is a deliberate sacrifice of the interests and convenience of India to those of Australia. The present mail arrangements, we understand, make Sunday the mail day at the chief port of one of the Australian colonies, while the remainder of that colony and the whole of two others in so far as they are connected by rail with the port of departure, have their mail day on Sunday or Saturday according to their distance. Doubtless this is an inconvenient arrangement for many people, and if it could be remedied, it would be well to do so; but the British public insist on having their mails delivered in London on Monday morning, and the P. and O. Company apparently can see no way of meeting the wishes of both the home and the Australian public except by making Sunday the mail day in Bombay, which, of course, also involves its being mail day in Rangoon.

Possibly the Australians and others may think that, as the great bulk of the population of India and Burma are not Christians, Sunday as mail day will not inconvenience any one beyond a very few European clerks in mercantile offices. But Bombay and Rangoon are the first and third ports respectively of the Indian Empire; there is a large and a growing European and Eurasian community in both of them, to whom the Saturday half holiday and the Sunday as a day of rest are a great boon. Moreover, even the non-Christian population of the chief seaport towns of India has learned to prize Sunday as a day of rest, though not attaching any religious significance to its observance. In Rangoon numbers of the Mahomedan traders in the bazar, and others who would consider themselves grossly insulted if they were called Christians, take every Sunday as a holiday and spend it in their gardens at Kokine or elsewhere. It is the same in Bombay; and quite apart from any religious regard for Sunday, working men and women, who have once learned the advantage of having one day's holiday in every seven, will not lightly forego this privilege. We imagine that could the Christian and non-Christian clerks in Bombay and Rangoon be called on to give their opinion on the proposed alteration in the mail day, the opposition to the change would be found to be just as strong on the part of the non-Christians as amongst the Christians.

Of course it is inevitable that in the arrangements for the mail service of India and Australia, the mail should close at certain towns on Sunday morning, and in others on Monday morning; in the former case interfering somewhat with the Saturday half holiday of the clerks, and in the latter case with their Sunday's rest. This cannot be avoided; but as far as possible these two particular days of departure should be avoided in the larger towns. In the smaller places, where there is less bustle and activity than in the chief centres of commercial industry, it is much easier to make arranrgements to avoid Sunday work even when Sunday is mail day than it is in the larger towns. For instance, in Burma, supposing the departure of the mail from Rangoon were deferred to Tuesday in order to avoid having Sunday as mail day here, the effect of this arrangement would be at once to make it mail day in Moulmein and Bassein; but life goes much more quietly and evenly at these ports than here; it is easier to arrange to close the mail on Saturday even though the steamer does not not leave until Monday morning; and if the people there do occasionally have to work on Sundays, they can do so with less evil result than those who are kept constantly at high pressure in the more bustling chief port.

It is evident that the most convenient arrangement for the people of both India and Australia would be to make the final departure from India and Australia fall at the end of the week or as nearly as possible. In this way only those places, which are six days journey from the final port of departure would be subjected to the inconvenience of a Sunday mail day. In these days of railways one may fairly assume that by far the greater part of both India and Australia would thus escape having Sunday as mail day. The chief inconvenience which would result would be that the merchants in London would have their mail arrive about the same day as the out going mail; but this is an altogether insignificant in convenience compared to that of subjecting large numbers of Australians or Indians to Sunday work. We protest against being saddled with Sunday as mail day in order to let the Australians escape it; nor do we think it fair that the Australians should be saddled with it merely in order that the British public may have their mails arrive on Monday and close on Friday night. No doubt that is the pleasantest arrangement, leaving Saturday and Sunday free, and giving five clear days to London merchants to attend to the business the mail may bring them; but this maximum of convenience to London merchants should not be purchased at a maximum of inconvenience in the mail arrangements to the people in either Australia or India.

PRUNING FROM THE TOP.

Suggestions have been made in more than one quarter within the past few months that the Government might effect great things in the way of retrenchment, if it would turn its attention to the very large salaries drawn by the higher ranks of officials. A "Mr. Bow-Vow" (who himself draws considerably over Rs. 1,000 per mensem) puts the case for reduction of salaries very strongly in an article communicated to the *Bombay Gazette.* He quotes a list of offices and salaries attached from the Governor-General (Rs. 20,900 a month) to Surgeon-General (with Rs. 2,500 per mensem), and remarks:—"The only wonder is how India can stand such a gigantic and continuous drain on her resources; for it must be remembered that not only does a very large proportion of these salaries find its way out of the country, but a considerable number of the recipients of the sums named having made their pile retire with it, and a handsome pension paid in England in sterling by the Government of India, and are at once succeeded by others who follow their example very readily." A reduction of 25 per cent all round, he thinks, would not be at all too much- "Depend upon it the work done for the sum spent will be just as well performed as hitherto, and whilst there will be no loss in the efficiency of the public service, there will be a most decided gain to England, both as regards her prestige as a British Government and in her position from a pecuniary point of view. * * What is needed is that the whole system of salaries paid to Government officials in India, from the Governor-General down to those drawing, say Rs. 1,000 per mensem, should be recast, or reduced 25 per cent all round onall amounts over Rs. 1,000 per mensem—*e. g.*, a man at present drawing Rs. 1,200 per mensem would receive Rs-1,150, or if he drew Rs. 2,000 he would get Rs. 1,750. As to the results there can be no doubt on one head, namely, that the saving would be enormous, and a most welcome relief to the strained finances. And there is no need whatever to apprehend any sacrifice of efficiency. As the writer we have quoted says:—"Those who object to so sweeping a measure of reform can keep their objections to themselves, or retire from the service. There are plenty of others equally capable, and certainly more conscientious, who would consider themselves fortunate indeed if given the chance of succeeding to the decreased, but still liberal, emoluments of office." We are inclined, as we fancy many other people will be, to agree with "Bow-Vow." The salaries of the higher Indian appointments are too high for the present time and conditions, especially considering that nearly all the recipients of these very high salaries contrive through abuse of the exodus privilege to live all the year round in a pleasanter climate than that of England. Our critic appeals to the new Viceroy to "take the subject into his most serious consideration," and remarks that "it would be one of the grandest achievements ever attempted by an Indian administrator, and would earn him the heartfelt blessings of the millions over whom he has been called upon to rule." Lord Landsdowne is powerless to do anything directly in the matter; but he might appeal to the Home Government to appoint the much-talked-of Royal Commission. This question of the cost of the Indian Executive is one of those matters which urgently call for investigation by such a Commission.—*Daily News.*

RUSSIAN INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

We wonder, observes the Allahabad paper, whether the much-oppressed Indian "nationality" really knows what high-handedness is? The patriots are loud in their admiration, for instance, of Russian modes of government which gave the native a chance; but they close their eyes to the absolute wiping-out of individual liberty among the subjects of the Czar. Here is a small case, not without its humorous side, which illustrates Russia's methods most completely. The scene is Merv at the close of last May: an official announcement is made that a theatrical performance will be held on the night of June 3rd in aid of the college under construction in the fort. And the announcement continues—"All the general public have been *ordered* to buy tickets at 12 shahis (about 4 annas) each and to attend the theatre that night. All the four Turkoman Khans have been ordered to bring 200 men each with them, and to buy the number of tickets." This is not a traveller's story, but a simple reproduction of an official notice duly issued, the rider to which was "Tickets worth about 700 roubles have been sold for the theatrical performance, and the whole of this amount will be spent on the construction of the college." We can imagine the indignation of the citizens of Boggleywallah or Gharmpur if they were "ordered" to buy tickets and witness a performance—even though it was Spencer descending in his parachute and the receipts promised to the National Congress.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 18th September 1889:—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported	23 57	21 53	32 71	20 21	23 23	23 54
On 18th Sept.	0 26	1 30	1 23	0 28	...	0 6
Total up to date	23 83	22 83	33 94	20 49	23 23	23 60

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL Co., Limited.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the premises of the mill at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas presiding.

The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have much pleasure in placing before you the eighteenth annual report on the management of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, together with the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account, for the year ending 30th June 1889, viz., 1888-89. It is gratifying to have to note that the company's gross profits amount to Rs. 2,66,233-4-3, inclusive of Rs. 866-0-7, on account of last year's balance. This result your directors cannot but consider as satisfactory, inasmuch as the prices of cotton and coals, during the greater part of the second half year, ruled high. Out of the aforesaid sum of Rs. 2,66,233-4-3, your directors have written off Rs. 50,000 on account of depreciation of machinery. There then stand Rs. 2,16,233-4-3 as the amount of net profits for the year. But Rs. 80,500 have already been paid away in ad-interim dividends for the half-year ending 31st December 1888, at Rs. 70 per share, and this leaves for disposal Rs. 1,35,733-4-3, which your directors recommend may be dealt with as under:—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 70 per share, raising the total dividend for the year to Rs. 140 per share, being 14 per cent. on the paid-up shares, Rs. 80,500; to be taken to the credit of "Reserved Dividend Fund Account," Rs. 15,000; to be taken to the credit of "Boiler and Pipes," Rs. 10,000; to be taken to the credit of "Replacement or Renewal of Machinery," Rs. 25,000; to be taken to the credit of "Bonus Account," Rs. 5,000; balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 233-4-3; total Rs. 1,35,733-4-3. Your mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 18,06,631.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said: I feel confident that you will all agree with me that the report just read out to this meeting affords matter for congratulation, and it is pleasing to me that at the close of my third year of chairmanship the directors should be able to lay before you as favourable a report as was presented to you last year. I deem it my duty as chairman of the board to add that this satisfactory state of affairs reflect great credit on the agents, and more especially to Mr. Veerchund, to whose successful management is due the gratifying results. Notwithstanding that, we have had to pay high prices both for cotton and coal during the greater part of the year. As regards the disposal of the amount shown as net profits in the report, I am sure that its distribution will receive your approval. I may add that the directors and agents have paid considerable attention to the renovation of the machinery in the spinning department, and they hope to renew the whole, including the looms, in the course of a few years. In conclusion, I trust that you will find that no pains have been spared to advance the interests of the shareholders. Gentlemen, I have done, and with your leave I beg to propose that the report be adopted, and that the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss accounts be taken as read and passed.

The report was adopted. Messrs. Hurkisondas Narrotumdass and Jairam Naronjee were re-elected directors of the company; while Messrs Dwarkadas Oodhowjee and Ruttonjee Jamshedjee Furdoonjee Parukh were reappointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and the agents for the satisfactory management of the affairs of the mill, the proceedings terminated.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PUBLIC MEETING AT POONA AND GOVERNMENT PROMISES.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—Though late in the day the public meeting at Poona is a welcome protest against the policy which has found favour in some high-quarters of playing fast and loose with the promises of Government. Some such expression of public opinion was wanted, and we are glad to see Poona has given emphatic expression to it, and that the example of Poona is being largely followed in the Districts. Bombay ought to have taken the lead in this matter. If she has not led, she may at least follow. A strong protest from the people of this Presidency would convince the authorities in England that the native public in this Presidency at least emphatically condemns the proposals of the Secretary of State. Anglo-Indian opinion too, as represented by the *Bombay Gazette* is equally firm and clear in its denunciation. In fact the *Bombay Gazette* has in this matter done a more valient and praiseworthy service than any paper in this province. There is, indeed, a section of the press which has taken a perverse view of the Crawford Case from the first, and which persists in its perversity. But the prevailing enlightened public opinion in the province is agreed that the action of the Bombay Government was thoroughly justifiable under the circumstances, that it ought to be maintained, and that the Secretary of State, in repudiating it, is doing an act of the gravest peril to the honour and good name of the British Government. We say Bombay should have taken [illegible] not possible let the Presidency Association send up a memorial. The Bombay Government deserves our entire sympathy and support in the whole of this matter. It has been cruelly misunderstood and maligned, and the public of this Presidency owes a duty to itself that it should express its disapproval of the shabby treatment meted out to the Government.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—Words will not sufficiently convey to outsiders the feeling of indignation likely to be excited by the short-sighted and mischievous policy ordered to be pursued by the Secretary of State for India by the Supreme Government. According to recent information some eight mamlatdars are ordered to be dismissed, it is said, before the 18th inst. The Secretary of State may congratulate himself on his having cleared the Augean stable of the subordinate native civil service, but he has done an amount of unmitigated mischief by driving a carriage and four through the guarantee of the local Government, which no course of long paternal Government may be able to remove.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—It matters little to the public whether the mamlatdars lose or gain in this conflict of interests. The main question is—Shall the pledge given by the representatives of British authority in India be practically redeemed? There can be only one answer to that question. For the sake of the British Government itself should this pledge be respected. Even in despised Native India the word of the king is inviolable. Nothing could well be more disastrous under a foreign rule than a breach of promise under such circumstances. It remains to be seen how the indemnity given to the mamlatdars is to be maintained. The Bombay Government is for a strict and literal observance of its terms. But it is held by higher authorities that such observance, though it may be called for on principle, is not expedient for administrative purposes. Those who hold this view must also accept the responsibility of carrying it out. The responsiblity of the Bombay Government ceases at this point. It is not even technically responsible for what may follow.

THE ARTS COURSE.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—The University authorities and our College students are to be congratulated on the decision arrived at by the Senate on Friday evening last, in regard to the Arts course. That course is to be extended to four years, but without additional work as regards quantity. This is very sensible, and we trust the new curriculum of studies and examinations will be so arranged as to bring in subjects like history, which are essential to remedy the defects of training and lack of moral equilibrium that the present race of graduates exhibit so disagreeably, and at the same time give the students breathing time and to ensure in them depth of acquirements and also collateral knowledge. Of course, teachers and examiners will have a material share in securing such a result from the new arrangement, and we trust the Government and the University authorities will take care of those factors without which the best regulated curriculum tends to produce but indifferent results.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—We feel it our bounden duty to enter our emphatic protest against the resolution of the Senate to extend the Arts curriculum to four years and at the same time to make the four years' course of study for the B. A. degree of the same extent and no more as the present three years' course. The only convincing ground for prolonging the period of college life according to Mr. Telang's motion was the increased culture which the suggested programme of studies was calculated to confer. We have already given it as our opinion that with mediocre tutors at colleges it is positively mischievous to say one year's further residence at college would work moral or educational wonders. It is cruel to ignore the present conditions of college life and legislate as if we had the ideal collegiate institutions sketched out by Lord Reay, especially when the financial embarrassments of Government have compelled it to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of students for so many years.

A new artificial stone has recently been patented in America, consisting essentially of artificial Portland stone impregnated with the compounds of alumina and the fatty acids resulting from double decomposition of alum and potash soap. These compounds are insoluble in water, are not acted upon by carbonic acid, and they add to the strength of the stone. The power of the stone to absorb water is very much less than most of its kind, and is only about double of that of granite, and about equal to that of limestones and sandstones. The stone has already been used in part of the National Museum at Washington, so that its properties must have been proved.

Poisonous Hair Restorers and Dyes.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

Bombay, Sept. 20.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32 °), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	29·639	—·041	—·093	E N E	9	81·3	92·4	78.6	+1·9	90	10	0·02	30·27	—0·12
Jhansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad ...	29·649	—·034	—·057	E	3	84·2	104·9	80·7	+6·9	63	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi ...	29·700	+·009	—·088	W	13	79.9	93·7	76·8	+0·5	85	...	...	3·11	—3·20
Ajmere ...	29·727	—·001	—·062	Calm	2	77·4	95·8	72·5	+0·8	83	3	...	21·66	+0·50
Deesa ...	29·668	+·012	—·136	N E	7	84·2	101·4	76·8	+3·6	62	6	...	27·58	+1·40
Rajkot ...	29·665	+·017	—·153	N W	6	79·8	91·5	77·6	+5·4	86	10	...	25·83	—2·85
Neemuch ...	29·690	+·010	—·092	WN W	4	80·1	94·3	74·6	+5·2	66	7	...	31·22	+1·44
Indore ...	29·679	—·002	—·124	N	3	75·2	89·2	69·0	—1·0	83	9	...	23·13	—8·72
Saugor ...	29·630	—·021	—·154	N E	9	77·3	89·4	71.6	+1·1	90	8	...	53·62	+14·62
Jubbulpore ...	29·605	—·058	—·166	N E	6	79·7	88·0	77·1	+4·6	79	9	...	61·87	+9·68a
Hoshangabad...	29·623	—·028	—·165	N W	4	81·9	91·3	78 1	+5·3	81	8	...	48·39	—4·16
Khandva ...	29·636	...	—·161	NN W	3	78·8	94·2	74·8	+2·5	74	7	...	23·91	—4·86
Raipur ...	29·479	—·066	—·254	N E	15	76·5	87·9	75·0	+0·3	98	10	1·85	40·77	—5·99b
Nagpur ...	29·574	—·039	—·185	NN W	7	78·7	89·7	77 9	+4 7	84	10	0·32	32 30	—10·69c
Amraoti ...	29·612	—·012	—·170	Calm	6	77·7	89·6	76·3	—5·4	86	10	...	24·05	—5·88d
Akola ...	29·614	—·008	—·184	NN W	6	78·9	92·9	75·2	+3·2	72	10	...	27·19	—1·23
Surat ...	29·691	+·029	—·151	W	L	84·1	92·1	74·5	—0·7	64	2	...	34·54	—5·11
Malegaon ...	29 632	—·030	—·181	N W	7	82·0	92·4	73·6	+3·9	69	10	...	12·92	—6·85c
Bombay ...	29·717	+·045	—·159	S E	6	83·3	88·4	80·7	+4·4	89	8	—	63·40	—7·90
Poona ...	29·710	+·018	—·148	N W	8	78·7	89·6	72·9	+4·1	80	7	...	21·52	+3·03
Sholapur ...	29·670	—·002	—·178	N W	7	78·7	88·2	73·5	+2·8	82	8	0·13	21·26	—3·19f
Ratnagiri ...	29·737	+·025	—·140	Calm	4	79·3	83·9	73·9	+0·1	91	10	0·47	102·53	+0·60c
Belgaum ...	29·747	+·035	—·138	W S W	2	69·8	76·8	67·8	+3·0	97	10	0·05	41·24	+5·37b
Goa ...	29 736	+·004	...	E N E	18	77·0	81·0	75·0	...	96	10	2·4	85·47	...a
Karwar ...	29·769	+·017	—·146	S W	3	75·6	80·6	74·2	+1·2	94	10	2·16	153·34	+39·23b
Mangalore ...	29·801	+·023	—·126	W S W	3	80·0	84·3	74·9	+1·4	89	10	0·08	106·67	—3·66d
Calicut ...	29·852	+·031	—·104	Calm	8	77·1	85·3	74·5	...	97	9	0·63	85·13	—3·51f
Cochin ...	29·862	+·017	—·090	S W	F	77·4	86·3	75·6	—1·5	86	7	0·08	65·01	—19·13g
Bangalore ...	29·777	+·03	—·064	S W	8	69·6	77·9	66·4	+2·0	84	8	...	23·17	+3·39
Secunderabad .	29·656	—·040	—·171	W S W	7	74·5	77·7	70·8	+0·5	86	9	0·61	22·57	—1·45
Masulipatam ...	29·628	+·007	—·166	W	5	83·2	82·6	78·4	+0·8	72	8	...	33·14	+10·50d
Bellary ...	29·717	+·009	—·124	Calm	12	78·5	86·5	75·5	+2·4	74	8	...	13·47	+4·36
Cuddapah ...	29·713	×·034	...	S W	...	82·8	90 1	76·9	...	63	5	...	32·98	+15·90
Madras ...	29·724	×·033	—·148	W S W	9	85·3	93·3	80·0	+2·8	60	9	...	12·35	—3·09
Coimbatore ...	29·834	×·016	—·033	S S W	6	76·1	86·3	72·8	×2·1	86	4	...	7·08	+0·57
Trichinopoly ...	29·797	×·022	—·086	W	11	83·7	94·6	75·8	×0·1	68	4	...	9·26	—2·69
Negapatam ...	29·792	+·022	—·080	S W	6	82·8	96·1	77·3	+0·9	69	4	...	11·90	+0·71h
Colombo ...	29·896	+·011	—·063	W S W	11	84·5	86·0	79·5	...	75	8	...	55·46	+26·81

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
a Gale of wind. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Thunder and lightning at distance. *d* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *e* Atmosphere unusually clear. *f* Passing showers during day. *g* Sea rough. *h* Sultry.

Summary.—Pressure has again changed very irregularly. It has fallen in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and locally at Jacobabad, Malegaon, Sholapur, and Secunderabad, but has risen everywhere else. The changes have generally been small in all districts, but the fall has been brisk at Jubulpore and Raipur. The isobars show that the cyclonic storm, whose centre was yesterday near Raipur, has intensified considerably and advanced in a north-westerly direction. Its centre is now close to Raipur, where the average wind velocity was 15 miles an hour during the past 24 hours, and heavy rain amounting to 1·85" has fallen there. The gradients in the neighbourhood of the depression are very steep, and it is very probable that it will give heavy rain in Berar and the Central Provinces generally. Pressure is below the normal average everywhere, and the deficiency is generally very considerable except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, Mysore, Sind, Rajputana, and locally at Cochin. The abnormals show that the depression which has existed for several days past off the West Coast has now disappeared. Calm is reported from Ajmere, Amraoti, Ratnagiri, Calicut and Bellary. The wind directions in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Ceylon, and on the Mala bar Coast are generally south-westerly. In the Bombay Presidency the winds are south-westerly to north-westerly, and at Bombay South-Easterly winds are blowing. In Berar and the Central Provinces north-westerly winds prevail, but at Raipur, Saugor and Jubbulpore they are north-easterly. In Central India they are west-north-westerly to northerly and at Deesa and Jacobabad they are north-easterly to easterly. The wind velocity at Karachi during the past 24 hours has been normal, and elsewhere it has been moderate except at Colombo, Goa, Raipur, Bellary and Trichinopoly, where it exceeded the mean average. The wind force this morning appears to have a tendency to rise at several stations in Berar, the Central Provinces, and locally at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the day everywhere except at most stations in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and locally at Karwar, Belgaum and Ratnagiri. The excess is great in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at some stations in the Bombay Presidency, and locally at Khandwa. The highest maxima are 105 ° at Jacobabad, 101 ° at Deesa, 96 ° at Ajmere and Negapatam, 95 ° at Trichinopoly, 91 ° at Karachi, Neemuch and Khandwa, and above 90 ° at eight other stations. The changes in the mean temperature of the day have been somewhat great in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Elsewhere, however, they have been small. Humidity appears to be increasing largely at Raipur and Ajmere and slightly at some few stations in Berar, the Central Provinces and also in Central India, Sind, Rajputana and on the Malabar Coast. Skies are cloudy to overcoast almost everywhere except over Sind, and heavy rain, exceeding an inch in amount, has fallen at Goa 2·48", Karwar 2·16", and Raipur 1·85". At Nagpur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Secunderabad there have been light showers. Gradients on the West Coast as far north as Bombay have increased, and wind velocity is, therefore, likely to increase moderately. The weather conditions in Berar and the Central Provinces are very favourable for more rain, and in southern India and on the West Coast generally light rain may be expected [illegible]

S. H.
Meteorological [illegible]

DIVINE SERVICES.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, Sept. 22.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke.—Hymns 7, 317 and 280.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 435, 236 and 431.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.—Hymns 315, 139, 200, and 197.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 12 and 319.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 313 332 and 449.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymn 297.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 420 and 319.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 306, 210 and 281.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon.—(Parade Service)—Hymns 163, 34 and 240.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 156 and 160.
Offertory for "Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 207, 355 and 229.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Fort.
Rev. J. E. Robinson, Pastor.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Divine Service—Temporarily at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, near Apollo Bunder.
Grant Road.
8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Divine Service.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
1 p.m.—Gujrathi Service.
3 p.m.—Marathi Sunday School.
4 p.m.—Preaching Service.
Mazagon.
9 45 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 175 and 231.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 263, 271 and 296.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF St. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH KAMATEEPOORA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 232, 362 and 353.

St. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
*7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon by the Rev. F. Biscoe.
*10 a.m.—Children's Service (and Matins) by the Rev. F. Gardiner.
*6 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon by the Rev J. Henry Lord.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and * 8 p.m.
Wednesday, 6 p.m. with Bible class.
Alms for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

* Choral.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Kilwa in the Victoria Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.
All are cordially invited to attend.

Professor Milne, of the Seismological Society of Japan, has invented what the *Railway News* thinks a very interesting self-recording instrument for railway trains. "It shows when a train stops, for how long, and whether at a station, signal, or siding. It indicates also the upward and downward vibrations due to the condition of permanent way, and points out the defects in bridges, sleepers, and ballast, as well as vibrations due to oscillation of the train. The mechanism has, it is stated, worked satisfactorily in Japan, and on a journey across the American continent, and arrangements are being made for having it tried on some of the English and Scotch lines."

HIGH COURT.[illegible]

For conse[illegible]
266-89—Little, S F and N[illegible] Tricumdas—Jeffer[illegible]
268-89—Little, S F and N[illegible] vs Premji Tricum[illegible]
For investigation[illegible]
25-89—In person—Tribhowan[illegible] Gomti and others.
26-89—In person—Dadaji Appaji vs Pandurung Kondappa and others.
24-89—In person—Amroodin Goolam Russool vs. Abdoolrowf Husson Meya and others—Tyabji and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
281-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Dhunjishaw Cursetji vs. Manockbai and another—Wadia and G.
286-89—Wadia and G—Shaik Cassum Valud Shaik Adam vs. Haji Mahomed Dalal and others—In person. Part heard.
292-89—Chalk, W and S—F Fischer vs. Ebrahim Latiff—In person.
326-89—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs. Cooverji Cowasji Jussawalla. In person.
328-89—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Tricum Nathoo and others—Nanu and H. Settled.
331-89.—Thakurdas, D and C—Marwadi Jaberam Ramchunder vs Vulubdass Kalidass and another—Jefferson, B, D, and K.
332-89—Craigie, L and O—Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit vs Sassoon Pressing Co—Hore, C and B.
338-89.—Chalk, W and S—Gunputrao Rowji Senjit and others vs Dossabhoy Edulji—Balkrishna and D.
339-89.—Macfarlane, E and H—Abdoola Jiwa vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Isphany—Craigie, L and O.
341-89—Ardesir, H and D—Nusserwanji Muncherji Kavasmaneckna vs Edulji Byramji Dasai—Macfarlane, E and H.
285-89—Ardesir, H and D—Amichund Panachund vs Ganeshlal Shobhagmal—Pestonji and R.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr A C Logan, CS, Sholapur
a Mr G Miller, Poona
Mr W N Cresswell, England
a Mr W Nicoll, England
a Mr J Nicoll do
a Mr W Armitage do
a Lieut J Somerville, K O Regt, Poona
Mr W H Vaughan, Madras
Mr J M Lane, Poona
Capt H Keary, 1st M P, Madras
a Mr J Smith
a Mrs Anderson
a Miss Temple
Mr N La Touche, Kamal
Surgn J H Daly, MS
Mr F Pl[illegible]ce, Bombay
Mr A R Beecher, Bombay
Dapty Surgn Ge l and Mrs H Cook, Bombay
Revd and Mrs W Sinclair Bombay
Dr J Troll, Bombay
Mr C R Brendon, Bombay
Mr Funkerstoff, do
Mr M Gristle do
Mr F Lamb do
Mr F Pickard do
Mr A Conley do
Mr B Schnabel do
Mr W Barrett do
Mr and Mrs F Piper do
Lieut and Mrs M Walker, RA, Bombay
a Mr G Webb, Poona
Mr W S Maltby, Bombay
Capt G Winter, RA, Ellichpur
Miss Brooke, England
Mr P W Sturge, Hyderabad
Mr D Rae, Bombay
Miss M Palmer, Secunderabad

Residents left during the week thus (a)

CALENDAR.—September, 1889.

Phases of the Moon
New Moon .... Sep. 25, 7h. 39m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c	Sun rise.	Sun set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 21	Poona Races. Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Hindoo. Lukhmidas Khimjee S and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Kaiser-i-Hind Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Mahaluxmi S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 50	5 56	9 23m 9 11a	2 18m 3 29a
Sun. 22	14th Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s. s. Oriental.*	5 50	5 55	9 56m 9 54a	3 5m 3 56a
Mon. 23	....	5 50	5 54	10 [illegible] 10 [illegible]	3 [illegible] 3 [illegible]
Tu. 24	Poona Races. Hindustan S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 50	5 53	10 [illegible] 10 [illegible]	4 [illegible] 4 [illegible]
Wed. 25	Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m. New Pachora Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 51	5 52	11 27m 11 46a	5 1m 5 22a
Thr. 26	Poona Races. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Hyderabad S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 51	5 51	11 50m —	5 36a 5 53a
Fri. 27	Akola Manufacturing Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Siam.	5 51	5 51	0 24m 0 [illegible]	6 13m 6 [illegible]

Left Aden on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

SONG SERVICE.—"EVA," with Magic Lantern Dissolving Views, Grant Road Methodist Church, MONDAY, 23rd, at 8 p.m. Admission 8 annas. Children half price.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

TO LET till end of this year an Unfurnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to "C. F.," care of this paper.

FRESH DAILY GROUND Best MOCHA and CEYLON COFFEE, Re. 1 per lb.—BULL & Co., General Merchants, No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

AN 1889 "Juno" Safety Bicycle, 30 in. wheels, scarcely used, owner transferred, for Sale. Rs. 170, case included, at English Mail Office, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of the remaining Mill Stores belonging to the estate of the late Mr. J. L. Greaves at Tamarind Lane, Fort, to-day, at 2 p. m.

BOAT-SHAPED PHAETON, in perfect order, with Horse and Harness, to be SOLD. Price Rs. 850 for the turn-out. Apply "G. F. H.," office of this paper.

THE TASTE of the PUDDING lies in eating. Try "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar. Reopens October. Airy rooms, good food, excellent view, facing west.

IF YOU WANT CROCKERY, Cutlery, Glassware, and other useful and Fancy Goods, cheaper than other firms, go to SHROFF BROTHERS. You will get ½ Dinner Set for Rs. 18 only.

FOR SALE—"Viceroy" Oil Cooking Range with all Utensils. Will cook for 12 persons. Nearly new, cost Rs. 56, price Rs. 30. Also large size Prize Medal Filter, by Maignen, quite new, cost Rs. 30, price Rs. 20. And other articles of furniture, all nearly new, owner leaving for England. To view send letter to JOHN AMOS LOWE, *Bombay Guardian*, Tardeo.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1 Rs. 3, and No. 2 Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE for Six Months from 1st October 1889. No. 5, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 90 or with the use of a grand sympathetic piano Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHAW MANECKJEE DAVER, No. 12, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO BE LET—A Large BUNGALOW with commodious Compound, No. 319, behind Government House, Parell, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

DOUBLE GLOS'TER and CHEDDAR CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON, just received.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LD.—FOR SALE, SIX LAP MACHINES. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

[illegible] Furniture of [illegible] Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO ALL MEN GREETING!!! Be it now and for ever known that BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS as well as BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE are the only true remedies in all cases of Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever. Re. 1 paid for either of them will be returned by Dr. H. L. Batliwala of Dadur, Bombay, or by Kemp & Co., and Cooper, Madon & Co., &c., &c., if the ague does not abate by the use of any of them.

RAO SAHEB R. GANDABHAI, Sir Karkun, Salt Department, Matunga—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has acted like a charm in my daughter-in-law.—Mr. J. Rowe, Engineman, R. M. Railway, Phalera—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has cured a lady friend of mine who was sick with one year's standing fever of the Lahore type.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, and the only [illegible] NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

FACTS! ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155 out of	156
BICYCLE	97 „	153
TANDEMS	8 „	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE—Sale of Shigram, Horse, Cow, &c., advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., has been POSTPONED, until further order.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
SALE OF SURPLUS STORES, TIMBER, &c, AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

By order of the liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld. (in liquidation), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., on the mill premises at Tank Bunder, all the abovementioned stores, &c., consisting of tin panels, corks, iron pane, colour powder, linseed oil, turpentine, Manilla rope, Mangalore tiles, mortice furniture, blue gloss furniture, oak, ebony, amber, glass and brass finger plates, speed indicator, machine cutters, steam gauge, silver glasses, sets of castors, carpenters' and coopers' tools, cotton belting, circular and vertical saws, hand saws, emery wheels, brass rim locks, bradawls, gold and silver gilt screws, &c.

Timber—walnut wood, agerchund, hurdee, pynee, and tulginus logs, teak logs &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 21, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 21st September, at our auction rooms at 2 p.m., a collection of handsome household furniture, comprising couches and chairs with spring cushioned seats, pier and centre tables, teapoys, mirror front almirahs, wardrobes dressing tables, toilet glasses, whatnot, bookshelves, hanging and other lamps, pictures, a quantity of silver jewellery and miscellaneous articles.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m., at Parel Road, Byculla, opposite the Tramway stables, a lot of handsome household furniture and fittings, the property of a gentleman; and at 2 p.m, in the corner of the Furniture Market on the Carnac Bunder Road to close an account, the remaining stock of a consignment consisting handsomely painted and ornamented double and single iron bedsteads, iron folding cot with canvas bottom, wire wove and lath spring mattresses of sizes, bentwood easy, rocking and fancy chairs with and without cane backs of different designs and colours, coloured and plain zinc water baths, with and without covers; also some other pieces of furniture, pictures and a cottage piano.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.
Bombay, September 21, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE sailing ship Humayun Shah, 872 tons, Captain M A Aziz, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with her original cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain F Icely, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Barque Queen of England, 542 tons, Captain Spencer, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE City Line s s City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain W Frame, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo, Captain J Leslie, and Madame Risch, as cabin passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain R S S Maclachlan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and the Revd R W Sinclair and wife and 5 deck passengers on board.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Aden and Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Keary, Lieut Colonel Skinner, Mrs Skinner and child.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Carthage	1716	Frame	D	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Singapore	2432	Paredi	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Malwa	1691	Brown	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Amphitrite	2485	Nicolic	7	A. H. Lloyds & Co.
„ Europa	1432	Jones	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2226	Jones	13	E. Bates & Co.
„ Kilwa	993	Shepherd	15	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Patna (s)	Icely	Calcutta, Aug. 21.
	Queen of England (bq)	Spencer	Bangkok, July 3.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Ganges (s)	Alderton	Aden & London.
	Goa (s)	Maclachlan	Calcutta, etc.
	City of Carthage (s)	Frame	Liverpool.
	Persia (s)	Hutchison	Aden & Marseilles.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Marmagao.

The following vessel was entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Patna for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:—Ship Humayun Shah, Aziz, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

REMARKS.

Bombay, Sunday 15th 23-59—Mail steamer signal led at 23. Mails for all places served through G. I. P. Railway, North-East line, leave by Special train this evening, and are expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Wednesday, the 18th September.

Colombo, 16th 11-18.—Mail steamer Peshawar from Bombay arrived.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1717 City of Carthage (s), Frame.
2273 Eden Hall (s), Jones.
FOR MARSEILLES.
2318 Persia (s), Hutchison.
FOR GENOA, &c.
2132 Singapore (s).
FOR DUNKIRK.
1493 Europa (s), Jones.
FOR HAMBURG.
1628 Stella (s), Partridge.
FOR TRIESTE & VENICE.
2485 Amphitrite (s), Nicolich.
FOR CHINA.
1708 Malwa (s), Browne.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1671 Teheran (s), Sams.
1671 Thibet (s), Preston.
FOR ADEN.
1585 Siam (s), Weighell.
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— I. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.
— H. M. S. Kingfisher, Gardinar.
A (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.
B (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F (Torpedo Boat), Reeve.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Sangster, Lieut, By 4th Bo Rifles, off leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Barton, Lieut, By 4th Bo Rifles, off leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Singer, Lieut, By R A, off duty, from Deolali.

Venour, Lieut, By 28th Pioneers, on language leave, from Kirkee,

SEPTEMBER 20.

[illegible] on inspection duty, from Ahmedabad.

Daly, Surgeon, Bl, Med Staff, on sick leave, from Umballa.

Badcock, Col, Bo, on privilege leave, from Simla.

Browne, Lieut, By 3rd Cav, on language leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Badcock, Col, Bl, on privilege leave, to England.

Daly, Surgeon, Bl, Med Staff, on leave m c, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 21st September, 1889.

1. A team representing the Corps will shoot in the simultaneous match which is to take place on Monday, the 23rd instant, at Coorla. Members of the team are requested to leave Bombay by first train.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall for officers and sergeants on Monday next, the 23rd instant, at 8-30 p. m. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

3. The Committee of officers which will superintend the firing in the simultaneous match at Coorla on Monday, the 23rd instant, will be composed as follows:—

President.—Capt. G. Lund. Members.—Capt. R. A. Willis and Lieut. S. A. Savage.

The officers composing the Committee are requested to leave Bombay by the *first train*.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. There will be practice at Colaba this evening from 4 o'clock. Ammunition to be obtained on the range.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—16 packages earthenware, C Nanjee; 232 casks disinfecting powder, 12 drums carbolic acid, and 19 drums soluble cresol, John Fleming and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—50 kegs red lead, E Allibhoy; 120 casks and 20 cases porter and beer, Framjee Sands and Co.

Persia s—3 bottles whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—5 cases chemicals, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy and Son; 2 casks writing ink, A Keekabhoy; 10 cases glassware, A Blaschek and Co; 13 cases hams, bacon and cheese, R D Subedar; 4 bales paper, B Ansut; 15 cases sardine, A M Misrahi; 11 cases cognac, C H B Forbes and Co; 192 cask ginger wine, Phillips and Co.

Govino s—17 cases medicine and 20 kegs canaryseed, B Cullianjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—21 cases colored paper, A Escofally; 2 cases musical instrument, Soundy and Co; 34 bales brown paper, K Lookmanjee; 52 cases lamps, R Ditmar.

FROM HAMBURG.

Govino s—1 pipe wine, S B Fraser and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—995½ cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co; 49 bales wool, Motee Jathia; 25 cases condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons; 1,004 cwts myrabolums, S Pragjee; 17 cases condiments. Maneckjee Poonjajee and Co; 600 cwts linseed cakes, H Dossa; 43 bales wool and 30 bales goat hair, S Rahimbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 47 bales wool and 1,350 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 4,035 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 969 cwts linseed, S Nupoo; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—8 cwts ivory, N Javerchand; 1½ cwts ivory, Abdool Curim A Remon; 5½ cwts ivory, A Rehimtoola; 16 tws ivory, N G Hoosen; 3 cwts ivory, K Chuterbooz; 3 cwts ivory, J J Budrinath; 5½ cwts ivory, A Lillany.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Europa s—200 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Singapur s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 5,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co; 8,004 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 219 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co; 200 tons old iron pieces, R Tyebjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapur s—4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapur s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 64 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—9 cases peacock feathers, J Peerbhoy and Co; 3 cases peacock feather, A Joosub; 162½ cwts cloves, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 45½ cwts cloves, and 30 cwts bedelliam, A Hemraj; 250 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—300 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malwa s—425 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malwa s—125 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20.

CONSOLS were still quoted at 97 in London yesterday and Indian Sterling Loan at 107½. Bar Silver remained at Wednesday's reduced price of 42½d. per oz., Rupee Securities being also unchanged in each denomination, at £67 and £69⅜, respectively. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 85½; and there had been no further movement in Paris Exchange on London.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England for the week ending on Wednesday disclosed a further increase of one per cent. in the Bank's Reserve, making it stand at 43 per cent. of the liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 4 per cent., and the advance of ⅜ and ¼ per cent. established on Wednesday in the market rates in short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, respectively, say, to 3⅞ per cent. all round, was maintained. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank yesterday.

Linseed, which was rather dearer in Mincing Lane on Wednesday improved a little more yesterday. Calcutta seed being 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes, while Bombay seed also advanced 3d., say to 44s. per quarter to arrive. The price of Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was unaltered at 49s. per quarter to arrive; but Calcutta Brown was 3d. per quarter lower, at 40s. 6d. The Wheat market remained dull with both London and Liverpool prices unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm again last evening after a rather more active day, the total Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. Mid.-American remained at 6¼d., to which it advanced on Wednesday, and Surats were quite unchanged in value. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for the nearest and most distant deliveries, but also unchanged in the intermediate positions. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm with more enquiry.

In New York the reduced rate of 11 5-16 cents was still quoted for ready Mid.-Uplands, and October Futures were 7 points lower, at 10·40 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales, comparing as undernoted with the figures for the previous two years on the corresponding day, the total arrival since the 1st inst. being also given for comparison:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts	22,000	16,000	29,000
Five days' do	113,000	72,000	52,000
Since 1st September	257,000	162,000	341,000

A demand for forward contracts in new Cotton has again been experienced in our local market to-day, and several large lines, chiefly in Oomra descriptions, have been booked, the principal being "Good" Akola, for March delivery, at Rs. 209; and Barsee, for the same delivery, at Rs. 213. A big line of "Fine" Hingunghat has also been contracted for at Rs. 241 for December-January delivery; and some Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 184½ for "Fully Good" and Rs. 197 for "Fine." In old stuff a little Bengal at Rs. 208; and a few hundred bales of Wudhwan at Rs. 192 comprise all the business reported. The market closed steady with quotations generally unchanged from those of yesterday.

WHEAT.—Some buyers for export having appeared in this market and operated freely, the tone has become firm; but though prices have now an upward tendency again there has been no actual advance, and we repeat our last quotations for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also been in much better request by shippers, and a considerable business has transpired to-day in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* on the basis of previous rates, other kinds being comparatively neglected, but unusually unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,435	bales.
Wheat	8,445	cwt.
Linseed	2,090	„
Rapeseed	11,304	„
Gingelly	507	„
Poppyseed	903	„
Castorseed	2,046	„

FREIGHTS are steady at our last quotations. Business has been done to-day for Dunkirk at 22s. for May shipment, and for Antwerp at the same rate for shipment in the same month; but for nearer loading no fresh engagements of importance have transpired.

EXCHANGE opened a little easier this evening at 11-32d. lower than yesterday's closing rates for Bank remittance, but the same for Merchants' Bills, and the feeling has been quiet during the day, though steady at closing. Bank Telegraphic being again available at 1s. 4 5-16d. for ready transfer. Three months' sight Credits have been sold for next year's delivery at 1s. 4 17-32d. for March-April, and one transaction is reported at that rate for the mail. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do. do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·74½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, and rates for Four per cents have given way a little. 98 11-16 sellers was quoted during the greater part of the day for cash, and 98⅝ for the next account, while for October 98½ was the rate, but at closing 1-16 per cent. lower was named all round. For 4½ per cents. 102½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There is a feeling of depression in this market, especially in Spinning and Weaving Company's scrip. Press shares are steady on the whole, but quotations are uncertain. Manockji Petit shares are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 1,130; Queen are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 775; Imperial and Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 7½ higher at Rs. 527½ and Rs. 947½, respectively. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 lower for the first issue and Rs. 10 for the others. Bank of Bombay shares are weak, at Rs. 955 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	955
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	350	250	Rs. 25	202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	462½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 50	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	660
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1.000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£18	...	at 5 p.c	1420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cook Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10 p.ct	202
	750	150	150		152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	885
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	'00	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	630xd
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Mody & Co.					46

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-13-6
Carolas	„ 245
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 236
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	„ 106-8
Gold Leaf	„ 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-10-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-9
Pekin do.	„ 23-4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

BROWN-CONSTABLE—September 13, at the City Mission Parsonage, Allahabad, the wife of the Rev Albert E Brown-Constable, of a son.

KIRKWOOD—September 10, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Major Kirkwood, 6th Infantry, H C, of a son.

DEATH.

SIDDLE—September 11, at Bellary, Hugh Lancelot, the dearly beloved infant son of Mr and Mrs James Lear Siddle.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

ENQUIRER.—The *Gazette of India* will furnish all the information you are in search of.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

As we stated on Tuesday last was the intention, His Excellency the Viceroy on Thursday made an important statement vindicating—as far as the circumstances admit of vindication—the action of the Government of India in endeavouring to give effect to the somewhat confused and contradictory orders of the Secretary of State. That Government desires to uphold the credit of all concerned while partially cancelling the guarantee given by the Bombay Government to certain necessary witnesses as an inducement to speak the truth. At the last moment it was found desirable to rest satisfied with introducing the Indemnity Bill, and not to pass it at one sitting by suspending the standing orders. The interval thus secured will, it may be hoped, admit of a fuller consideration than would otherwise have been possible of certain contradictions and inconsistencies which are the inevitable result of the conflicting and inconsequential views expressed by the Secretary of State when endeavouring to steer between Scylla and Charybdis in this difficult essay at navigating unfamiliar waters. Lord Lansdowne informed his colleagues of the Supreme Council that the object of the Bill of Indemnity is to protect all the witnesses who gave self-incriminating evidence before the Crawford Commission from prosecution or suits at law. If this description of the object of the Bill be exhaustive, the much more numerous body of mamlatdars and other subordinate officials who made self-incriminating disclosures under promise of indemnity, but were not called as witnesses in the Crawford Case are now naked and defenceless. They are at the mercy of the Sathes and other friends of justice and equity who may desire to aid in the good work of punishing the weakness which succumbed to pressure, as well as the wickedness which, yielding to slight temptation and gentle compulsion, paid money for place or advancement. The Bill, judging from a possibly incomplete reference to its scope and purpose, will exempt only the witnesses who gave evidence from prosecution and criminal suits as the consequences of their candour. His Excellency announced that under orders from the Secretary of State the Government of India will dismiss all officials who voluntarily gave bribes. The men who come within this category will receive pecuniary compensation. The Viceroy frankly acknowledged that in taking this course the Government of India has effected a partial cancellation of the guarantee given to the officials in question. With delicate consideration for the feelings of Lord Cross, Lord Lansdowne, who had been compelled by the facts of the case to admit that in taking this course the Government of India was acting under the orders of the Secretary of State, went on to say that the Government, having to choose between a partial cancellation of guarantee and the retention in office of men self-convicted as unworthy of public confidence, believed that the partial cancellation of the guarantee was the lesser evil.

In other words, the Government of India are of opinion that to do a great right it is permissable to do a little wrong. To give mamlatdars who placed confidence in a solemn Government guarantee a practical lesson in morality they are to be sent adrift from the public service with a declaration that in giving heed to an assurance of immunity they had only established the fact that they are undeserving of public confidence. Eight mamlatdars have been, as we announced on Tuesday last, already dismissed, and the cases of others are under consideration. In respect to the category of those who are acknowledged by the Secretary of State himself to have been the victims of extortion, the Viceroy announces that they will be protected from disturbance in their office by a resolution of the Government of India. It is not stated that the Bill will include a provision to validate such a resolution. Lord Cross in the speech elicited by Lord Herschell in the House of Lords expressly mentioned that the provisions of the Bill would be simply confined to the protection of witnesses from further prosecution and civil suits. How can a resolution of the Government of India override the Act of Edward VI., of which we have heard so much? That Act makes no destinction between the "venial" offenders spoken of by His Excellency, and the utter villains who paid money under the "slight" pressure brought to bear upon them when the whole atmosphere was heavy with oppression. The distinction drawn by Lord Lansdowne does not exist in the Act; and if we are to receive as the last word on the subject certain judgments recently delivered in the High Court, the distinction does not exist in morals or in fact. According to the latest exposition there is no such thing as moral pressure, and whoever submits to threats or to influence brought to bear upon him by a superior is just as guilty of corruption as the man who takes or exacts a bribe. The Viceroy holds that the solution arrived at is the best which the conditions of a delicate and complicated problem permit. We respectfully dissent from this view of the matter. It appears to us that the retention in office of the eight mamlatdars under a guarantee given by Government would be a lesser evil than a violation of such guarantee, and the annihilation of all confidence in the most deliberate pledges of Government.

Lord Lansdowne distinctly declares that there was nothing in the engagement given which was abhorrent to the principles of morality, or in practice unfamiliar to our judicial procedure. He has emphatically declared that the Bombay Government, apart from the legal aspects of the case—aspects which would change their hue under a clause in a Bill of Indemnity—was not to blame for having promised an indemnity. The guarantee which the Government of Bombay had given without blame, without contravening established principles or familiar usage "they desired to respect in its integrity." In dismissing even the worst offenders, His Excellency stated that he "acted under the orders of a superior authority." The Viceroy made the emphatic declaration that the Government of India share the Secretary of State's admiration for the courage and singleness of purpose with which Lord Reay has acted throughout. It seems an anti-climax to these statesman-like and generous words to hear that the Government of India find no better way to uphold the credit of Lord Reay's Government, and defend the purity of the public service which that Government had shown so much courage in vindicating, than the enforced violation of the guarantee, without which the scandals which stand confessed could not have been stamped out. But in taking that most deplorable course the Viceroy and the Government of India have not been free to act upon an independent judgment. His Excellency in Council was careful to give due prominence to the fact that in this matter he is simply carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State. Lord Cross, if he were obliged to speak would probably plead that he was acting entirely with a view to close the mouths of the Camerons and Baumanns, who have a way of putting puzzling questions in the House of Commons about matters which they do not understand in the least. Thus we see fulfilled the prediction of Mill that Indian interests would become the playthings of English party, and that Ministers, to gain a few votes in the House of Commons, would barter away the most vital interests of the Governments and administrations in India. So deep was the conviction of the evils and perils of such a system—destructive of all that goes to the making of statesmanship and the continuity of policy which is essential—that a man of exceptionally calm temperament was moved to record the prophecy that India would only be lost on the floor of the House of Commons. Does any one suppose that in this matter, which now overwhelms every European official in Western India with shame and indignation at the violation of a guarantee by which they were all morally bound, Lord Cross would act as he has been driven to act but for an unworthy fear of reckless and unthinking criticism in Parliament?

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has acknowledged the warmth of the reception which he received from the citizens of Belfast who gave a banquet in his honour, by a speech in which he brought into prominence the distinguished service which has fallen to the lot of Irishmen to confer upon India. Without going back to the not very remote past to refer to the brothers Wellesley, one of whom was the first to discern that the authority which is to govern India must be imperial, or, as he epigrammatically expressed it, "India must be ruled with a sceptre from a palace and not with a shopman's yard from a counter"; while the other, upon the field of Assaye, completed the work of establishing the military supremacy of the British power, or to Lord Mayo, and Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Charles Napier, Lord Dufferin instanced those of his countrymen who at the present moment hold many of the highest positions in India. He named the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne; Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras; Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief; Sir George White, who has just returned from the accomplishment of the arduous pacification of Upper Burma, as an exemplification of the success with which Irishmen have imported a vast amount of ability, industry, and valour to the Indian Civil and Military Services. He might easily have added to the list. The newly pacified Burma is now to benefit by the organising mind of Mr. A. P. McDonnell, acting for Sir C. Crossthwaite; the Khojak Tunnel, whence one day will possibly issue the British legions which will save Afghanistan from the fate which has overtaken so many Central Asian States, is being hewn through the mountains under the supervision of Mr. O'Callagan, C. E., and everywhere between the furthest bonds of newly conquered Burma annexed to India by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava himself, and the far Khojak Irishmen are making their mark on the India of the future. Listening to the glowing and graceful words of an orator in whose veins throbs the patriotic blood of a Sheridan family, the good citizens of Belfast must for the moment have almost ceased to feel ashamed of being Irishmen. With respect to the Indian ways of viewing the problems of life, our late Viceroy owned that it is more difficult to search their inner thoughts and motives than those of any other race. He compared the changeless East, bound in the fetters of caste, with the seething, surging struggle of the entities of modern European communities. It may be doubted whether, after all, the East is so changeless as it seems to the European observer. It is impossible that India can be grid-ironed with railways, and its distances annihilated by the electric telegraph, and still remain the same that it has always been. The fetters of caste will grow lighter as the years revolve. The seething, surging struggle of Europe is not, after all, a matter of very old date. It is not so many years since *Punch* made fun at the dismay of the English country gentleman at finding that railways were about to be carried across his fields, and ruin the farmer—and put an end to hunting. Is it really so easy a task to get at the inner thoughts of European populations, apart from those noisy classes which keep up such a clamour in Paris and London and a few other great cities? There is, no doubt a great difference between the Eastern and the Western branches of the Aryan race; but they have in common a good deal of that "human nature" which Judge Halliburton found wherever he went to sell his clocks. Lord Dufferin pronounced a splendid eulogium on the beneficent and civilising influence of British rule in India. It is unquestionably a noble achievement to have exalted above all selfish interests the moral obligation to make the rule of justice and right prevail throughout the whole land, protecting alike the zemindar in his country-house and the poorest peasant in his cottage. With this for a theme, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava could not fail to be eloquent and impressive.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India in the latest batch of General Orders has caused a brief homily to be addressed to the soldiers of the three Presidencies. During the past year His Excellency is pleased to observe the marksmanship of the Army generally has steadily improved, and a degree of efficiency has now been attained which is far beyond the record of previous years. The exceptionally high standard of efficiency attained by many British regiments and by a majority of those regiments armed with the Martini-Henry receives special commendation, the latter having improved "to an extent out of all proportion to the mechanical superiority of their new weapon." Four British cavalry regiments, fourteen British infantry, and twenty-four Native cavalry regiments are classed as very good; thirty-five regiments, good; twenty-five, moderate; and three, bad. These three are—the 7th Bengal Cavalry, the Aden Troop, and the 2nd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. The "bad" group is very much reduced, and His Excellency is led to believe that this standard may altogether disappear from the returns of the Army. Thus far His Excellency is eulogistic towards his men. But then comes a lecture which applies the goad. "The necessity for establishing amongst all ranks a high class of fire discipline and control has been appreciated much more fully than heretofore," His Excellency says; "but officers Commanding native regiments are reminded that the new musketry course demands a much higher standard in this respect than has hitherto been considered requisite. Marksmanship loses half its value when dissociated from the fire discipline, which is so essential to true musketry efficiency; and it is most desirable, therefore, that none of those concerned should relax their efforts to perfect themselves in this very important branch of a soldier's training."

THE Grand Duke Constantine, who, according to a St. Petersburg telegram, is so ill as to render necessary his removal to the Crimea, is the uncle of the present Czar, being second son of the late Emperor Nicholas. He is the Grand Admiral of the Imperial fleet. Born in 1827, the Grand Duke was trained specially under Admiral Lutke for a naval career, and while under the Admiral's tuition was promoted to the rank of post captain. Shortly after his promotion to the rank of Admiral, he was unlucky enough to place his elder brother under arrest, for which he was himself placed under arrest by the Czar. In addition to being Grand Admiral, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the 4th Brigade of Infantry of the Guard, Colonel of the Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michael Paulowitch, a member of the Council of Military Schools, and President of the Grand Council of the Empire. He was one of the Muscovite National party which was answerable for the war with England and France. At the death of the Emperor Nicholas it was feared that he would become chief of the Muscovite faction in opposition to the moderate party, of which the new Czar had been considered to be the centre. The Emperor Nicholas, we are told, seeing the probability of a commotion, had caused the Grand Duke Constantine to take in his presence an oath of fidelity and obedience to the heir of the throne. Calling the two princes to his bedside, before giving them his blessing, he made Constantine, in the presence of his mother, renew the oath of fidelity to his elder brother. A few hours after his father's death he again renewed the oath, adding that the latter might rely on him under every circumstance. The Grand Duke has done good service to the State in a civil as well as a military capacity, and is now in the sere and yellow leaf. At the time of the Crimean War Constantine was quite as unpopular in England as the Emperor Nicholas himself.

AT the adjourned meeting of the Senate yesterday Dr. Edalji Nashirvanji moved that a diploma in Sanitary Science be instituted. Dr. Cowasji seconded the proposition. Dr. Khory moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the question of instituting the diploma be postponed until the Senate was satisfied that proper means and appliances existed for teaching that subject by persons well qualified in that behalf. Dr. Grey assured the Senate that sufficient means and appliances existed for teaching the subject in Bombay. Dr. Hojel supported Dr. Khory's amendment. The Hon. Mr. Latham raised a point as to whether the University was empowered to grant a diploma unless it had first granted a degree. The Vice-Chancellor decided to allow the debate to proceed, and stated that the question would be referred to counsel for opinion. The amendment was carried by a small majority.

THE Indian Postal Department will be well content if, out of the present complication regarding the despatch of mails from Bombay, they can get one day fixed for the whole year. At present the double change at the beginning and end of the monsoon is very troublesome and several days are lost over it. If Saturday can be made the day in the fair season and the rains alike, there will never be any disturbance of the postal machinery. Hitherto London has always insisted upon having only one day for arrival and another for despatch, but they are inclined to yield a point in the former case. With a Saturday despatch from Bombay the mails would reach London on Wednesdays in the fair season and on Thursdays, during the monsoon—rather late, it must be admitted for the big commercial town who would have to answer their letters by the Friday night. The question, it will be seen, is a most complicated one. In one direction there are the Australian colonists absolutely refusing to have Sunday as their mail-day; in another there are the citizens of Bombay equally loud in their protests against the same arrangement and the loss of their half-holiday on Saturday; in a third there are the English postal authorities trying to make the Bombay and Adelaide steamers coincide in the date of arrival at Aden or Suez; and in a fourth the English mercantile community anxious to have two or three clear days in which to deal with their Indian correspondence. What the upshot of it all will be we cannot venture to say, but we hope that "Saturday 2 p.m." will be the hour eventually fixed upon for closing the bags at Bombay.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE and Mr. Justice Candy, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of another case of alleged bribery in the Ahmedabad Revenue Survey Department. The accused Maneklal Bhaishunker, a classer in the department, was charged before Mr. Dracup, First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad, with receiving a bribe of three rupees, in order to show favour in the discharge of his duty. The Magistrate acquitted and discharged the accused, whereupon Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of his own motion, ordered further enquiry in the matter. At the instance of the accused's counsel, the High Court sent for the papers to consider the Sessions Judge's order for further enquiry. Mr. Justice Jardine thought it was wrong of the Sessions Judge to interfere with the Magistrate, as the matter was peculiarly one within his jurisdiction, and he had dealt with it on the ordinary safe principles, which govern all courts of criminal jurisdiction. The case was one where the Sessions Judge of his own motion had taken upon himself a function of prosecution, which more fitly appertains to the Magistracy, and their lordships, therefore, reversed the order of the Sessions Judge directing further enquiry in the case.

ADVICES from Berar state that Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, at present officiating as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Districts, contemplates taking up an appointment in the East African Company recently started; and that he has received the sanction of his Government to be away from his Indian appointment for a period of two years.

HAJEE ELIAS ALLARAKHIA, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the murder of his wife and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Parsons to death, will be hanged in front of the County Jail on the 3rd October next.

YESTERDAY was the last day appointed by the Municipal Commissioner for receiving nominations for a Councillor to be elected in the Mandavie ward in place of Mr. Jalbhai Ardaseer Sett, proceeded to Europe. Two nominations were sent in, that of Mr. Bomonjee Perozshah, solicitor, and of Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal. The former gentleman sent a letter to the Commissioner yesterday stating that he withdrew his candidature. With a view to settle certain technicalities in the matter, the Commissioner has postponed declaring Mr. Gordhandas to be duly elected a Councillor.

A METHOD of extracting gold and other metals from their ores on the dry system, without the aid of water or chemicals, has been invented by Mr. William L. Card, of the United States. The system consists in the employment of a current of air and gravitation, in appropriately arranged machines. There are four types of these machines—namely, a small hand-worked prospecting machine for testing the richness of gold and mineral deposits on the spot, a machine for concentrating refractory ores, a machine for extracting free gold from alluvial and placer soils, and a machine for extracting free gold from crushed quartz. The principle underlying each of the machines, however, is the same, although differently carried out to suit the requirements of each case. As a general principle, the crushed ore is fed into a hopper, whence it is admitted on to a series of inclined sieves, which in some cases are vibrated and in others remain stationary. A fan or blower is used to force a blast of air underneath the sieves and upwards through them. In one case, however, the air is drawn upwards through the sieves by a fan placed above the machine. As the crushed ore falls on the sieves it is kept in a state of continuous but gentle agitation, and the blast is so regulated as to drive off the dust-like particles of earth, while the gold or other metals, by reason of their superior gravity, remain at the bottom of the sieves. The particles of gold are caught by the sieve on the top of the incline, but if any small particles should pass beyond it they fall into the second or third sieve.

A FEW years ago a Royal Commission on Railways was appointed in Canada. This Commission, after taking a considerable amount of testimony, has presented its conclusions in a report which has been recently issued. Some of the facts and conclusions are interesting. It appears that railway construction and operation began in Canada in 1837, when sixteen miles were open for traffic. The total mileage in Canada at present is over 13,000 miles, and the tonnage of freight carried last year was 17,173,700 tons. According to the Commission's figures the cost of railway building is about the same in Canada as in the United States, the cost being lower in those two countries than in any other. The cost is greatest in Great Britain and next highest in France. In accommodation proportionate to population, the Commission reports, Canada came next to the United States in 1884, and is now in advance of it—there being a mile of railway to every 470 or 480 inhabitants. In average charge for freight, Canada's showing is said to be 93 cents per ton, as compared with 1 dol. 4 cents in the United States, 1 dol. 50 cents in Holland, 1 dol. 70 cents in Germany, 2 dols. in England, and 2 dols. 14 cents in France. The lowness of the rate in Canada is ascribed to competition by water, and to competition by American lines at all points accessible by Canada's navigable waters. The Commission devotes some space to a statement of the importance of maintaining and developing the foreign traffic passing through Canada. Among other things considered by the Commission is the practical working of the principle of controlling railway corporations by State-appointed commissions. The conclusions of the Commission on this head are favourable to the system. The public, up to the present, have not evinced a strong desire to invest their money in Mr. Wood's patents, however valuable and well-devised they may be. The Woodite Company was not very favourably received, and it is hardly probable that this present venture will result in a success. Whaleite, three patents for which are to be acquired by the Company, has been invented by Mrs. A. M. Wood, and is a preparation of whalebone and other compounds, forming an elastic and frictional material of great strength and durability. An improved horseshoe may be made from this composition, which, Mr. Wood asserts, will have distinct advantages over all other horseshoes. Two of them are worth mentioning:—(1) It expands with the growth of the hoof, and does not require a "remove" like iron shoes; (2) it is frictional and rough, which prevents slipping. The capital is £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each. The estimated dividend is 20 per cent. Bankers: the Union Bank of London.

UNDER the name of the Public Safety Signal a system of police signals and alarms has been introduced into this country from the United States, and has been working for some six months past in Islington in connection with the Upper Street Police Station. The system consists of numbered signal-boxes which are affixed to a wall, and are placed at convenient distances from each other on every police beat. Each box contains telephones and automatic signalling instruments, and is electrically connected with the police station. Each policeman is provided with a key, which opens the box and with two special signalling keys, with which he can automatically transmit messages by inserting them in apertures without opening the box. From any box a policeman can send a request to the station-house for aid, or for an ambulance in cases of accident. He can also converse with his officers at the station by means of the telephone. In emergencies, however, the chief dependence is placed on the automatic signals, which are quicker and surer than telephonic message. Each police station is provided with an ink-registering instrument, which automatically records the messages sent from the street boxes. Attention is called between the station and the boxes, or *vice versa*, by electric bells.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO LORD DUFFERIN.

THE EX-VICEROY ON THE PRESENT RULERS OF INDIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

At a banquet given in his honour in Belfast last night, Lord Dufferin referred at length to his term of office in India and to the Indian administration generally.

Referring to the part played in Indian affairs by the countrymen of his entertainers, his Lordship said that Irishmen had imported a vast amount of ability, industry, and valour into the Indian Civil and Military services, and instanced the cases of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Connemara, Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir George White, and Sir D. Barbour.

Lord Dufferin said he freely confessed that of all nationalities the inner thoughts and motives, regarding the problems of life, the Indian races were most difficult to discern. The changeless East was bound with fetters of caste, unlike the seething, surging struggle of the entities of modern European communities.

His Lordship further made an eloquent reference to the blessings of British rule in India, and in a stirring peroration said that justice, unknown in other Oriental countries, protects in India alike the rights and the property of the poorest peasant and the wealthiest zemindar, and, above all raising aloft in the East the standard of Western moral obligation, had vindicated their authority and established the rule of justice throughout the whole of Hindustan.

A SPANISH FORCE FOR MOROCCO.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Owing to delayed reparation for pillaging a Spanish vessel at Tangiers, in Morocco Spain has placed a squadron and ten thousand men under orders for active service.

It is believed that these preparations have ulterior objects Spain having long desired a pretext to occupy in Morocco a similar position to that of England in Egypt.

THE DOCK STRIKES.

Friction between the labourers and the "blacklegs" is at last at an end. The men have resumed work, and loading and discharging are now being briskly carried on.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has greatly benefited by his visit to Braemar. The lameness has entirely disappeared.

ILLNESS OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 20.

The Grand Duke Constantine is suffering from a severe throat affection, which has temporarily deprived him of the use of his voice.

The Grand Duke has been ordered to the Crimea for change of climate.

THE PROPOSED NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Conservative daily papers this morning write strongly in favour of the proposal to form a National party of Conservative and Unionist Liberals which Mr. Chamberlain, at the instance of Lord Hartington, has recently brought again to the front.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Work has been quietly resumed by the strikers at the Albert Docks, and the "blacklegs" are now unmolested.

AFFAIRS IN THE BALKANS.

The *Times* states that private negotiations are being carried on between Servia and Montinegro for an offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries.

SPANISH VESSEL PLUNDERED IN MOROCCO.

Advices from Morocco state that a band of ruffians have seized and pillaged a Spanish coasting vessel and carried off the captain and crew to the interior. The Spanish Government have demanded of the Sultan of Morocco release of the captives and payment of an indemnity.

LORD DUFFERIN IN IRELAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

In a speech made by Lord Dufferin at Belfast yesterday his lordship referred to the strong Irish element both in the Civil and Military services in India, and quoted as instances Lord Lansdowne, Lord Connemara, Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir George White, and Sir David Barbour. His Excellency complimented the latter for evolving a surplus out of a deficit, notwithstanding the low rate of value of the rupee. His Lordship then dwelt upon prosperity, equality, justice, and progress of education in India under British rule.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The Troopship Crocodile sailed yesterday from Portsmouth for Bombay.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The homeward Bombay Mails of the 3rd inst. reached Brindisi on the 18th inst.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

The *Pioneer* says it is probable that Lord Reay may be invited to express his views on the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill at Simla next week.

SUNDAY MAIL DEPARTURE.

A despatch on the Sunday postal departure goes home by the next mail, emphasising the Government of India's protest already telegraphed to England.

A HORSE-BREEDING DEPOT.

Colonel Deane, the head of the Remount Department, has been visiting Ahmednagar, and making all the arrangements for starting the new Horse-Breeding Depot there. The Depot will be under the charge of Major Webb.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 13th inst., left here for Aden at 5 a.m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 19.

The Austro-Hung. Lloyd S.N. Co.'s s. s. Melpomene, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay, this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4½

The Manchester Market has been firm and more enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings ... 5-1½
8¼ „ „ ... 6-3¼
40s Mule Twist ... 6-9¾
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... 1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account ... 97
3 per cent. French Rentes ... 85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper ... 67
4½ per cent. „ ... 69¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 107½
Bar Silver ... 42½d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,800,000 decrease, £100,000 ; public deposits, £5,000,000, increase, £600,000 ; other deposits, £24,100,000, decrease, £700,000 ; other securities, £20,600,000 ; decrease, £100,000 ; notes and gold £12,500,000 increase, £100,000.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 19.

10 p.m. ... 83·6

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

6 a.m. ... 81·8
10 a.m. ... 85·3
2 p.m. ... 87·3
4 p.m. ... 85·7

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

* SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Supreme Council the Hon. Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill. He stated the circumstances under which the Crawford Commission was appointed and the nature of the indemnity promised to witnesses, which was twofold. It was a promise not only of exoneration from criminal liability, but also of complete freedom from dismissal from office—degradation such as would ordinarily follow admitted corruption. Such indemnity, it was clear, could only be made good by the Legislature in this Council or by Parliament. It was beyond the powers of the Bombay Government. The extent to which it should be recognised had been a matter of long and anxious consideration both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The conclusion arrived at was that while the first part of the Indemnity Bill might be confirmed by enactment, the second part must be dealt with administratively. The English Acts dealing with corruption of public functionaries were applicable to officers of the East India Company, and undoubtedly remained applicable to officers and servants employed in India after the transfer of government to the Crown. These Acts laid down that if any person bargained or paid for any office he should be adjudged disabled to occupy that office. The Penal Code also provided that any person who accepted a gratification to show favour or disfavour to any person or who abetted such offence was liable to fine and imprisonment. This being the state of the Law, the present Bill provided that no proceeding should be taken against any person in respect of statements made before the Crawford Commission. This would give legal force to the first part of the Indemnity Bill. It had been questioned whether this Council had power to pass such a Bill and whether there was any precedent for such legislation. Both these objections had no foundation. It had not been deemed necessary to provide in the Bill for the validation of the official acts of the disqualified officials.

THE HON. MR. HUTCHINS EXPLAINS.

The Hon. Mr. Hutchins said he would explain the part taken by the Home Department of the Government of India in this most unfortunate matter. The case of Mr. Crawford had to be disposed of by the Secretary of State, and after the Bombay Government had submitted the report of the Crawford Commission, communications passed between the Secretary of State and the Bombay Government regarding the subordinate officials who had given self-inculpating evidence. So long as such direct correspondence continued, the Government of India felt that their direct interference was highly undesirable, and it was not until the Secretary of State announced his final decision that they considered themselves free formally to intervene. The Bombay Government had divided the incriminated officials into two classes : those who practically volunteered bribes and those who only paid under extreme pressure. On the 7th August the Secretary of State telegraphed :—"On further consideration I am of opinion that the case of the mamlatdars must be governed by the spirit of the Statute of George III. and consequently the order passed by you must be revised. The mamlatdars and other officers proved to have paid money to obtain their offices must be dismissed altogether, unless their cases fall within the second of two classes into which the incriminated officials are divided. They must be compensated in money for the failure of Government to fulfil the pledge which had been found to be out of the power of Government to perform." In this decision the Government of India substantially concurred. The Government of India then addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay, in which the following passages occur:—"Your telegram of 23rd August reported names of seven persons as liable to dismissal under orders of the Secretary of State. All these persons gave evidence before the Commission and their evidence is recorded in the Commissioners' report. In regard to them, therefore, the Government of India is in a position to pass orders. The Governor-General in Council has carefully considered the statements made by them at the enquiry, and fully agrees with the Governor in Council that they have incurred the penalty of dismissal provided by the Statute. In the last two instances only has there been any serious attempt to suggest oppressive treatment by Mr. Crawford, and in neither was there anything which even approaches to extortion. The Commissioners held in Vinze's case that the suggestion was altogether unfounded, and in Tambe's case that as to the allegation that he was driven to give bribe by being transferred and superseded we find it to be groundless. All these seven persons must accordingly be dismissed as proposed. In your telegram of 25th August you reported names of seven other officials as also liable to dismissal. All these persons received guarantees, but only two of them gave evidence before the Commission. Regarding the rest the Government of India are not in possession of any evidence on which they can come to a decision as to the category in which they should be classed. As regards Kumthekar his own statements show conclusively that he gave money willingly to obtain an appointment and confirmation as mamlatdar, and he must undoubtedly be dismissed. Bivalkar's case was not proceeded with at the inquiry, and his evidence in Dravid's case is not altogether conclusive. The Government of Bombay should proceed to deal with his case as well as with those of any others who did not appear before the Commission on such evidence as may be in their hands. Those whom His Excellency in Council may find to have made voluntary payments should be at once dismissed. Those cases in which the payment is held to have been virtually extorted should be reported for the information of the Government of India together with the grounds on which such conclusion has been arrived at. Lastly, it will be for the Government of Bombay to propose for the orders of the Governor-General in Council the grant of such compensation to the dismissed officials as they think is called for. The circumstances of each case should be fully stated, so as to enable the Government of India to arrive at a decision. In pursuance of these instructions, the Government of Bombay has already removed from the public service the eight officials whom the Government of India directed to be dismissed, and will shortly dispose of others who clearly do not fall under the category of persons who paid under great pressure.

THE VICEROY VINDICATES LORD REAY.

H. E. the Viceroy said :—It was very desirable that there should be no misunderstanding as to the circumstances under which the guarantee to the mamlatdars was given. Government had satisfied itself that there prevailed within a part of the presidency a system of widespread corruption encouraged or deliberately connived at in his own interest by an official high in the service of Government. The surroundings of the case rendered it highly improbable that evidence necessary to obtain a disclosure of the facts would be obtained, unless those who were able to give such evidence received an assurance they would be protected against consequences of their admissions. The object aimed at was of such vast importance and the necessity of purging the public service of abuses, as flagrant as those of which existence was suspected, was so urgent that it did not seem to His Excellency that any complaint could, as a matter of principle, be made of the Bombay Government, merely on the ground that in order to secure the connection of the principal offender, it was content to allow those whose guilt was infinitely less serious to escape. The legality of the step was not questioned till several months after the guarantee was given, and the Secretary of State considered that if the law were passed relieving from statutory disability men who were not victims of extortion but willing abettors of corruption a greater blow would be struck at the purity of the public service than by a partial departure from the terms of the bargain into which the Government of Bombay had entered." This was the view which the Government of India was ready to adopt. The Government of India regarded the guarantee as not being in principle abhorrent to their ideas of morality, or in practice unfamiliar to judicial procedure. The Bombay Government was, therefore, apart from the legal aspects of the case, not to blame for having promised an indemnity. The Government of India also concurred with that of Bombay in its view, that a large number of incriminated officials were to be regarded rather as victims of extortion than as willing parties to corruption. The good faith of the Bombay Government could not be called in question in its attempt to purge the public service of flagrant abuses. It must commend itself to all right-thinking persons. Under the circumstances it was the duty of the Government of India to assist the Bombay Government as far as possible in redeeming its engagement. Nothing could be more unfortunate than to allow an impression to prevail that such engagements were liable to be lightly set aside, but the desire to support the presidential Government did not constitute a ground for legislating with the express purpose of retaining in office and in the discharge of judicial and administrative functions requiring the highest integrity, persons who had not only become legally incapable of serving the State, but who had shown themselves guilty of deliberate and voluntary corruption. Government believed that, having to choose between a partial cancellation of guarantee and the retention in office of men self-convicted as unworthy of public confidence, the partial cancellation of guarantee was the lesser evil. The indemnity given by the Bombay Government had promised, firstly, exemption from punishment for an indictable offence ; secondly, protection from private suits or prosecution ; thirdly, retention of office in spite of statutory incapacity in cases even of the most serious offenders. The guarantee would hold good, said His Excellency, except in regard to the retention of office. Compensation would be given for the loss of this. Venial offenders would be protected from disturbance in their offices by a resolution of the Government of India. Both classes would be protected from suits and prosecutions. This solution was the best which the conditions of a very delicate and complicated problem permitted. The Government of India had sought both to uphold the credit of Lord Reay's Government and to defend the purity of the public service. The Bombay Government had throughout desired to respect in their integrity the pledges which had been given, and in dismissing the worst cases had acted under the orders of a superior authority. The Government of India shared the Secretary of State's admiration for the courage and singleness of purpose with which Lord Reay had acted throughout.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved that the Bill be taken into consideration at the next meeting, and the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

* Delayed in transmission.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught opened the Fine Arts Exhibition this evening. His Royal Highness was accompanied by H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and attended by Colonel Becher and Captain Fergusson. The opening ceremony took place in tents on the west side of the Council Hall, and was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Sir Thomas Baker, General Solly-Flood, and the Chief Civilians.

Colonel Propert, in asking His Royal Highness to perform the ceremony, made a short speech, in which he asked for funds, and also remarked that the exhibits, though fewer in number than last year, were better in their average excellence, not being so trashy as on former occasions.

In declaring the exhibition open His Royal Highness the Duke said he had been asked by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to express their regret at their absence. His Royal Highness personally regretted the absence of the Governor, as he wished that the ceremony had fallen to the lot of one who could sing the praises of such exhibitions far more eloquently than he could. He thought there was every cause for congratulation, as the exhibition was pre-eminently a successful one. Perhaps some might be disappointed at the small number of pictures, but they must be difficult to please if they did not recognize the great excellence of the general work shown. The Duke praised the excellence of the water-colour pictures, remarking that seldom had such capital work been shown in Poona.

He mentioned as deserving special praise the names of Mrs. John Jardine and Mrs. Scott, both of whom had gained prizes—the former the Governor's award for a series of eight sketches. He drew attention to Mrs. Scott's pictures and those of Colonel Pullan and also Mr. Chisholm. He praised Mr. Horsfall's picture, which he thought was one of the best he had seen. His Royal Highness endorsed Colonel Propert's remark regarding the advance made in landscape and portraiture by native artists, and commended the call for funds, as he thought the absence of an annual exhibition through failure of funds would be a loss to society. In conclusion he wished every success to the Exhibition, which, he feared, would be the last he would see.

The Royal party then inspected the Exhibition.

Judges made the following awards :—

H. E. The Governor's Prize, Rs. 150. For the best picture in oil or water colours by an amateur artist. Nos. 218-252-257-267, 250-255-258-268, Mrs. James Jardine.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes. 1. For the best landscape, in water colours or oils by an officer of the Bombay Army. Rs. 60. No. 304—Col. Salmon.

2. For the best drawing by a Private Soldier of Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, serving with the British Army, Bombay. No. 311—Pte D. Aitken, Durham L. I.

Mr. Pritchard's Prize, Rs. 100. For the best landscape in oil, Indian subject. No. 230—Col. H. S. Hutchinson.

Mr. Propert's Prize Rs. 100. For the best landscape in oil, Indian subject. No. 52—Mrs. Peyton.

Major General Solly-Flood's Prize Rs. 25. For the best drawing by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army. No. 17—Surgeon Major Webb, Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji's Prizes. For the best drawing in oil or watercolour by a native of India, professional or amateur. No. 31—Mr. Pestonji Bomonji.

For second best drawing in oil or water-colour by a native of India, professional or awmateur. No. 260—Abalall Rahiman.

Mr. W. A East's Prize Rs. 50. For the best study of a head from life by a lady. No. 66—Mrs. H. W. Uloth.

Mr. G W. Vidal's Prize Rs. 50. For the best study of a figure from life by a lady. No. 71—Mrs. Whitworth.

Mr. J. G. Moore's Prize Rs. 50. For the best original flower painting in watercolours. No. 280—Mrs. Scott.

The Society's Prizes. For the best original flower painting in oils. No. 98—Mrs. Francis.

2. For the best figure painting in oils. No. 61—Mrs. Macpherson.

3. For the best figure painting in water-colour. No. 216—Mrs. Scott.

4. For the best drawing in black and white, or Sepia. No. 312—Col. Hutchinson.

5. For the best series of four landscape sketches in oil, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches. Nos. 14-20 and 15-21, Mrs. Vidal.

6. For the best series of four landscape sketches in watercolour *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches. Nos. 302-306 and 303-307. Major Stopford, R.A.

7. For the best painting from still life fruit, flowers, game, &c. No. 96—Miss Tocque.

8. For the best copy in oil, water-colours, or chalk, from a painting, engraving, or photograph. No. 270—Mrs Brackenbury.

Very highly commended No. 274.

Highly commended :—Nos. 13, 53, 76, 77, 310, 267, 264, 256, 233.

Commended :—Nos. 24, 33, 40, 38, 36, 55, 64, 67, 87, 165, 101, 211, 313, 241, 283, 273, 261.

FATAL FIRE AT BANDORA HILL.

BANDORA HILL was the scene of a most shocking occurrence on Thursday night, a hut taking fire and the flames enveloping the dwelling so rapidly that six of the inmates were burned to death and two so severely injured that little hope is entertained of their recovery. The hut where the dreadful calamity occurred was situated on the western slope of Bandora Hill, near Mr. Kersten's bungalow, and was constructed of such light and inflammable material that there was little wonder the fire spread rapidly. It was between eight and nine o'clock at night, and the older members of the family, numbering about ten in all, were partaking of supper. One of the children, a little Hindu boy, was sitting by a lamp preparing his lessons for school, when he accidentally overturned a tin of kerosine oil. The liquid ran all over the ground saturating the matting ; and the lamp, which, it is supposed, must also have been overturned, setting light to the train, the hut, almost as quickly as it takes to tell the tale, was filled with flame. To make matters worse, there was only one small door to the hut, and in front of this door was piled a stack of manure, a material extensively used amongst natives as fuel. This also catching fire, the exit was barred, so the situation of the poor people may be imagined. The outbreak was so sudden, the spread of the flames so rapid, and the smoke from the burning manure so stifling, that it would seem the prisoners in the burning dwelling lost all presence of mind and rushed frantically about screaming, while they endeavoured to force their way through the walls. Four of the ten managed this, not, however, without injury. Indeed, two of them, a man and his wife, were so severely burned that on getting out their strength gave way and they dropped helpless on the ground. Had not some friends, who were amongst the crowd, which by this time had assembled on the ground, rushed to their rescue, and carried them out of reach of the flames, which now enveloped the hut, two more deaths would have been added to the list. As it was, they were severely injured, and it is a question if they will recover. The excited crowd, stimulated by the agonising screams of their suffering fellow-creatures inside, worked with a will to rescue them, but without avail. A strong breeze which blew across the hill fanned the flames, defying all attempts to subdue them, and it was not until long after the moans from inside had ceased, and until the work of destruction and of death was complete, that they sank down and permitted themselves to be subdued. The six victims were an old woman of sixty, a woman of forty, three boys of seven, eight, and fifteen years, and a little girl of nine. On viewing the scene of the disaster yesterday morning, the spectacle that presented itself was lamentable in the extreme. The remains of the two women and the four children lying in the *debris* were reduced to cinders and charred and disfigured to such an extent as to be beyond identification. The loud wailings of the relations and of a boy of about fourteen, who sat lamenting the death of his only brother, excited great sympathy. Even the poultry shared the same fate as those who owned them, and charred bodies of cocks and hens lay among the ruins. The two persons who narrowly escaped being burnt alive are now lying under the treatment of Dr. Gonsalves. The Thana Police were on the spot when the fire was raging, but as there were no means of putting down the flames, they were unable to do anything to save the lives of the poor unfortunates who died much dreadful deaths.

AT THE DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

MARK TWAIN, in a very irate mood at receiving letters about unknown or absolutely uninteresting people, addressed himself to every man, woman, and child east of the Rocky Mountains. "There is only one brief, solitary law for letter-writing, and yet you either do not know that law, or else you are so stupid that you never think of it. It is very easy and simple. Write only about things and people your correspondent takes a living interest in." "Why does my aunt Betsy," enquires he, "expect me to take an interest in the advent of an unknown Revd. Dr. Macklin, an humble labourer in the vineyard, who takes his coffee strong, is subject to neuralgia in the head, and is unassuming and prayerful, or in the death of her Mrs. Gabrick, about whom my only information is that she was subject to fits." Why, indeed, Mr. Twain, but because your aunt Betsy is hard up for news. She has worn the weather subject threadbare, and it is at best not much of a topic, though people usually have a satisfaction in hearing how bad it is at a distance from themselves ; and so, regardless of your feelings, she, as you beautifully express it, drivels and drivels and drivels on about the Revd. Macklin, who is nearest her heart and uppermost in her mind.

* * *

Are we not all a little aunt Betsyish at times ?—a little apt, perhaps, to maunder on our own pet fads and fancies, and to forget how deadly uninteresting our little ravings on our own art, music, dress, murders, etc., etc., must be, and how it must pall on our correspondents' minds to be always hearing whom we have dined, decorated, dressed, or dissected. Perhaps so. But in one thing we happily differ from aunt Betsy, the much-abused : we are not gifted with such horridly plain-spoken, callous, critical nephew Marks. So we have courage to go on writing week after week, telling now of our pet musician and again of our champion murderess ; and from that wandering off to accounts of places that, having no murders and no music to boast of, have to be contented with showing off what they can do in the boat or horse racing line.

* * *

This week the yachts are idly rocking in the bay, and we have been altogether horsey. First at Leopardstown ; secondly, thirdly, fourthly, and finally at the Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show. We have dropped our marine slang and taken up that of the stables, and we have divested ourselves of the soft, loose, easy-going flannels, the costume of the hitherto amphibious role we had assumed, and we are now buckled and gaitered and starch-neckty ed in the most approved style. Now, I can imagine my nephew Mark's nose going up at being expected to listen to a detailed account of his aunt Betsy's adventures on horseback. However, it may resume its normal condition. She is going to give nothing of the kind. Nor even to tell which of the pink, green, mauve, or blue silk jackets won the Hunter's flat race, or the Welter, or the St. George's Nursery handicap. For what does it matter to you or me which of these massive, soft-brogued men of the provinces, with their pleasant, horsey, soft-brogued wives, and lively, horsey, soft-brogued children, owned the winner of the 200 guineas selling plate, or even the Londonderry 550 sovereign two-year-old plate. It is a glory and a triumph for the families of the Gribbins, Stackpooles, Jaaffes, Tiernans, Butlers, Blakes, and Kellys to be discussed at their local club, outside our ken. Our interest is broader and more far-reaching.

* * *

How pretty the race course looked as we approached it in the train—like a dainty foreign-made toy with its ornamental stand-houses, trim gardens, and geometrically laid down palings ; and for background the heather and gorse-covered little mountain, overhung with cloud, and with a toy of another kind as a contrast—a tiny village of white and green perched midway up the slope. Why was it called Leopardstown was the query I put to every intelligent inhabitant. But no one had ever heard of a resident Leopard, or even of the smallest attempt at a town on the spot, which seems to have had all its names given it in a most reckless spirit without the smallest regard to suit ability. Foxrock is another title of the district, and of the Fox or the Rock no more trace remains than of the mythical Leopard or his perished town. The only thing that seems to be an assured fact in the neighbourhood is the existence of a colony of the Society of Friends who still keep up here the old-fashioned ways and quaint dress. Delightfully cool and fresh they look in their pale, fawn grey, poky bonnets, satin-lined and with soft borders of net, a kind of extravagant simplicity that is generally becoming. The Quaker population, needless to observe, is not the chief support of race-course—in fact, unless the quaker paterfamilias put in their appearence there altogether in mufti; there is an absence of interest in the proceedings shown by them that would be very disheartening to the promoters if every other man, woman, and child in the country were not horsey to the heart's core.

* * *

The arrangements for the comfort of the visitors, which another time had left much to be desired, were excellently carried out ; there was no crowding on the railway bridge, no crushing at the turnstiles, and if the executive could have gone a little farther into particulars and ordered fine weather for the occasion, the pleasure of the first day would have been complete. But that is a pitch of perfection to which our managers have not yet been able to attain. They draw the line at catering for luxuries in the weather line, and butterflies who need the sunshine had best stay away, or at least come provided with their cast off chrysalis coat, into which they could, on an emergency, slip. The first day of the races there was a very poor show of colour, except on the grounds where the jockeys and the flower beds made bright spots to enliven the vast stretches of flat green. On Monday, the second day, when the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry attended and a small allowance of sunshine was turned on to do them honour, everything looked gayer. There were greens of every hue, delicate pinks, and on the older and more courageous, gorgeous combinations of terra cotta and blue, orange and brown, and purple and gold that made the colours of the riders pale. It was very dazzling and very gay—a pleasant bit of artificial life,—changing colours, chattering voices, monotonous calls of the bookmakers, laughter, bell-ringing, boys crying cards of the races, correct cards, colour of the rider, and the rider's name, hoarse shouts of clear the course, a clatter of hoofs, breathless silence for a few seconds, then a wild cheer as the winning number was run up, and a race costing dear to many was lost or won.

* * *

During the Horse Show week Dublin furbishes itself up in quite a remarkable manner. It is true it cannot quite get over some of its disadvantages. Let it put on ever so bright and freshly painted a face instead of its usual exceedingly fly-blown appearance, there still remains its pavements to give it a seedy and neglected look. There is an old continental town effect in the massive, uneven, granite side walks that would not be at all objectionable if Irish weather were also made on the continental pattern, and rain and slush were its occasional and not its chronic features. But, alas ! for Dublin, it is likely to retain its right to be called dear and dirty for all time ; for there seems absolutely no prospect of the pavement being reset, and there is certainly no chance of its ever wearing out. As for the shop windows, they are as pretty and as gay as anywhere. Just now the native manufactures are brought forward to tempt the wandering Englishman or the touring American, and those who like to carry back a little souvenir of the green isle can do so and be loyal as well by buying poplins of the same price as Her Royal Highness Louise of Wales ordered for her trousseau, or Connemara marble salt cellars set in silver after the style chosen by another Royalty, or an antique pattern shawl clasp of gold and purple amethysts, or harps or shamrocks, or delicate Belleck pottery, or embroidery after the old book of Kells, or even the coarse warm friezes and tweeds that have the rather questionable merit in fashionable eyes of never wearing out.

* * *

Inside the building things were very much as they are at every Horse Show in Great Britain—untiring grooms were rubbing down sleek horses with the usual cheering sounds and gee-ups, while stable boys forked in stray wisps of straw, or gave a finishing touch to the polish of bit or bridle. Around the gallery of exhibits a few people strolled inertly. and though starting empty-handed at one end, came forth at the other by no will of their own laden with pamphlets, specimens, and catalogues of the various articles on sale.

* * *

It was in the jumping enclosure that life seemed a full swing. From our high perch, we had a splendid view of the immense ring with its various ditches, dykes, double and single fences, walls, gates, and water-course ; and as the horses one by one came on, there was constant interest in their performance from close to finish. But on the whole the jumping was so exceedingly good this year that it wanted some of its charm for people who enjoy only sport in which there is an element of danger. I did not regret the loss. At the Horse Show at Kensington there was so very much of the dangerous element on account of the nearness of the fences that one's nerves were on constant tension and it required presence of mind to look on. The only time of fright to any one in Dublin was when a runaway horse made a dash through the ranks of the military band, scattering them like chaff in every direction, and there was much jeering laughter at the indifferent front with which the soldiers faced danger. However, they rallied again in full force, and at the departure of the Viceregal party played up the National Anthem with great but unappreciated vigour. A few faint cheers and hat-waving was all the appearance of enthusiasm manifested for the departing Lord and Lady Lieutenant.

CLIPPINGS FROM A COMMONPLACE BOOK.

THEODORE HOOK's father is said by Leigh Hunt in his autobiography to have written "The Lass of Richmond Hill" in allusion to a penchant of George III. This certainly does not agree with one's ideas of the respectability of Farmer George. How about Byron's "Household virtue most uncommon," which even *he*, bitterly satirical as he was upon the king, gives him credit for ! If there was a weak spot of this kind, one would have thought that Byron would have heard of it :—

> "A better farmer ne'er brushed dew from lawn ;
> A worse king never left a realm undone."

This and a hundred other passages written in a similar spirit leave no doubt as to what use Byron would have made of such a secret had he even heard of it. Hunt states the case without giving any authority, but the fact that Byron and others seem to have made no allusion to the matter goes far to show that His most moral Majesty has been maligned.

Hunt's imagination is sometimes so extravagant that sober people can scarcely follow him. For instance, he speaks of the Italian look imparted to a room by one's consciousness of pictures on the other side of the wall, *i.e.*, in the next room. This certainly at first looks like silly affectation, but another passage in the Autobiography gives us such a vivid idea of how far Hunt could be carried away by his imagination, that it is difficult to know with what limitations we should accept his statements. He says that when in prison after the prosecution of the *Examiner*, he used to dress up in the forenoon with hat, cane, gloves, &c., and tell his wife he was going out, bidding her not wait dinner for him if he should be late. In this way he says he contrived to delude himself for a time out of the notion of imprisonment, though of course the farthest journey he could make was into the jail yard or garden. Hunt's description of his voyage to Italy has much that is very pleasing. He describes the small fish in the Mediterranean (perhaps sardines) leaping out of the water and falling like a *sprinkle of shillings.* Anglo-Indians will recognize the truth of the description of the Cape St. Vincent, and the convent like a

> "———ghostly castle which eternally
> Holds its blind visage out to the lone sea."

He has some good criticism, too, on the Cockney dread of the sea shown by many of the ancients. Horace, of course, need not be mentioned. Virgil and Ovid have no love for the ocean. Homer views it in various aspects, but has no fear. It is the 'dark' sea, and it is the 'barren' sea—literally the sea from which no crops are reaped, but it is also the 'wine-coloured' sea. There is no fear or dislike in that epithet. Coming nearer our own times we read that Ariosto was 'content to do his travelling on a map.' Byron has, perhaps of all poets, the keenest love for the sea, and it is to the shore of the 'deep and dark blue ocean' that he conducts his pilgrim after all his travels.

Brighton has been described as a sea without a ship and a country without a tree. An Italian saying is harder than this upon Genoa—"Genoa has a sea without a fish, land without trees, men without faith, and women without modesty." Hunt tells a good story of an Englishman travelling in some out-of-the-way corner of Italy who, being pleased with his supper, said to his landlord, 'I have had as good a supper as any man in the place ?' 'Si, Signor,' was the answer, 'except the Signor Governor.' 'I except nobody,' said the Britisher. 'But, Signor, we *always* except the Signor Governor, and as I am a constable it is my duty to *insist* on your excepting him.' 'Oh ! as you please,' was the answer, 'but it seems to me that you are the d—— dest fool in the place—*except the Signor Governor.*'

A story he tells about a procession of friars reminds one of Scott. Hunt's friars walked, each holding a bottle of wine, except the abbot, *who held two* ! In a note to one of Scott's novels he mentions the custom of placing a cake and a bottle of ale or wine in a guest's bedroom, in case he might want refreshment during the night. On one occasion several 'meenisters' had to put up for the night at the house of our hospitable entertainer. Each of them was provided with a bible, and each with a bottle of ale, on which the senior minister said to the servant in waiting on them, "My friend, when we meet in this way it is the custom for the youngest minister to read a chapter to all the others. One bible only is therefore wanted. We are four in number. Take away the three superfluous bibles, and bring instead of them three more bottles of beer."

Why was it that people, not so very many years ago, were so far less delicate than they are now, as to what they read. Lamb tells us that on one occasion he was reading 'Pamela' on Primrose Hill, when a young lady came and sat alongside of him and read it too. It is true that after a little while she rose with a blush and left them, but we know that, not so very much earlier, ladies not only read 'Pamela,' but adored 'dear, good' Mr. Richardson, who wrote it. They not only recognized the book, but used to meet in Richardson's shop to discuss what had been written and offer suggestions to the little man as to what he should write next. The moral of 'Pamela' is said to be a bad, or, at least, a mistaken one. Virtue rewarded ! In other words, the brute who fails to secure a pretty girl by other means, at last marries her. Hold out, and you, too, young woman, will marry thousands a year, &c. This, it must be confessed, is not a very elevated motive to virtuous conduct, but if it has the necessary influence, we should perhaps be content. We may accept it as Old Tom in 'Jacob Faithful' accepts the good of the talisman which, as he believes, is to preserve people from drowning. "I tell thee, friend Dux," said the Domine, "it is a popular delusion." "What matter for that, master," said Tom, "as long as it holds a man up ?" "But I tell you," said the Domine, "it is a vulgar error." "None the worse for that," said Tom, "if it saves a man's life."

People are too squeamish in these days to allow their boys to read all Marryatt's books. There is little or nothing to object to in 'Jacob Faithful,' however, and a more admirable boy's book has scarcely been written. "Midshipman Easy" is improbable and by no means among the best of Marryatt's works, though the description of the lightning-struck frigate is grand, and there is one joke in the book which is perhaps as funny even as anything that Marryatt has written. I mean the boat-swain's notion that not only his body and limbs, but even the very breath of his body, are the property of the king. When he gets a bullet through his jaws he stutters out, "When I go for to blow my whistle, what a wasteful expenditure there 'll be of his Majesty's stores of wind"!

Southey is said to have read Beaumont and Fletcher's plays through before he was eight years old. We have here a dilemma. Either he understood them or not. If he did not, it is hard to believe that he read them. If he understood them, he must have been a precocious young blackguard. Fancy a child of eight reading "The Captain" and "The Coxcomb" and others equally choice in morality and expression ! One gets weary of the unvarying nastiness of their plays. They are not only coarse. If that were all, they would differ from some of Shakspeare's plays only in the more frequent occurrence of objectionable passages. But most of these plays seem to have emanated from a lewd mind, and they are not only coarse to grossness, but distinctly and, it would seem purposely, lascivious. At the same time they are, of course, most valuable as exponents of the language and customs of the time, and they have been largely drawn on by comparatively modern writers. The scene between Fielding's Joseph Andrews and Lady Booby was probably suggested by that between Bacha and Leucippus in 'Cupid's Revenge.' Bessus in 'King and no King' is like Ancient Pistol or Parolles, but an improvement on them. The ridicule of the citizen-soldiers reminds one of the fun that people used to make, or try to make, of the volunteers before the success of the movement was an established fact. In "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" we read of the train-bands who used to march "from the shops of security and the counters of content to measure out in these furious fields honour by the ell and prowess by the pound." In 'Cupid's Revenge' again, we read how the use to which the maid-servant has put her master's morion prevents his wearing it when wanted.

In the 'Scornful Lady' we are told how 'Sir Roger,' the parson, is sent on all sorts of humble errands—to buy eggs, &c. Every one, of course, knows Macaulay's description of the young 'Levite' or deacon who was expected to abstain from all delicacies at dinner and to retire until recalled to return thanks for a meal, from the greater portion of which he had been excludede A good word is 'nipitato,' strong ale, in "The Knight of the Burning Pestle." This is, perhaps, the same as the 'nappy' in an old ballad which is given in Chappell's Collection.

> "A cobbler there was, and he lived in a stall
> Which served for a parlour, for kitchen and all.
> No cares had he e'er, and he thought himself happy
> If at night he could purchase a jug of brown nappy."

The poor cobbler, however, fell in love and became miserable, the sad story ending with his suicide. Well had it been for him if, like his prototype in 'Julius Caesar,' he had meddled with no man's matters, nor with woman's matters, but with awl.

CYMRO.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers proceeded by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer, Captain T. J. Alderton, for London and Brindisi, yesterday :—

For London.—Mr. G. Henry, and Surg. J. H. S. Dalby.

For Brindisi.—Mr. A. T. A. Shaw and Mrs Pereira.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

THERE was a good day's racing to commence the big Poona meeting this evening, everything lending itself to inaugurate the race week most successfully. What with two totalisators, in addition to the book-makers, there was ample scope for 'plungers,' who, however, do not crop up on Indian race-courses. It was a bad day for the bookies apparently, as in most events the favourites won. Their odds were very short, and seekers after some mild excitement consequently resorted to the less risky totalisators. Rain is said to proverbially fall during the meeting, and this year there was no escape from it. After the third event, it came down very heavily and continued wet all the evening. It, however, had little effect on the course, so it did not matter so much as it would if the handicapped races were being run.

In the first race Forat was made a general favourite and won as he was expected. The next item seemed an open one, as there were two or three fancied for it. These were Baramutti, Bruiser, Curate, and Brigantine. With the book-makers the former was put up, while Brigantine was also well backed and odds on him curtailed. He won comfortably, Baramutti not being in it. For the Poona Derby thirteen maiden Arabs went to the post, many being so good that the public were at a loss to know whom to choose. That sporting gentleman Mr. Newton's stable was well represented with likely ones, Jassim especially being supposed to win. Soocab also had admirers at 2 to 1, and being well ridden by Kendall won a good race, this being the fourth time Kendall has successfully steered, and in succession too, the winner of the local Derby. Isonomy pulled off the Criterion from Landsdowne and Simba, and in the following race Swallow once more proved the good thing he is, beating easily Raby, Monarch, Cruiser, and Mint-master, companions whom he had met before. In the last race, the Joonaghur Cup, there was a gallant struggle for the Judges' verdict between Detective and Princess. Very little of the race was seen till the field got into the straight, when these two were half a dozen lengths in front of the others, having a neck-to-neck race. As they passed the post every one thought that the chestnut gelding Detective had won by a head, but the judges, who had, no doubt, been calmly adjudicating declared in favour of Princess, an astonishing verdict to many, but without doubt right. It was indeed a good race between the C.B.'s and a happy conclusion to the day's events.

The attendance at the races was very large, among those present being the T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and one or two Hyderabad nobles.

1ST RACE—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs and C B galloways. Weight for age and inches. Galloways landed after the 1st September 1888 allowed 4lbs. Previous winners once 3lbs., twice 5lbs., oftener 7lbs. extra. C. B.'s allowed 7lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 4 G M, 1st September 8 G M, when the race will close with a sweepstake of 3 G M for each horse declared to start. Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr. Farmer's Forat, 8st. 9lb., W. Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr. Khaliffa bin Essa's Merrylegs, 8st. 7lb., Wool... 2
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Acrobat, 7st. 6lb., Hobday... 3

Betting : 3 to 1 on Forat and 3 to 1 against Merrylegs and Acrobat.

Mr. Beatty sent the small field away well together, Merrylegs making the running. At the bend he was caught up and passed by Forat, who beat him easily by a length, Acrobat being a fair third. Time—2min. 27½ secs.

2ND RACE—"The Bhimthury Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Maiden C B ponies. Weight for age and inches. Distance ¾ mile. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 4 G M, 1st September 8 G M, with a sweepstakes of 2 G M for each pony declared to start.

Mr. Farmer's Filly Brigantine, 7st. 4lb., Gibbs ... 1
Capt. Payne's The Bruiser, 9st., D. Greenhalgh... 2
Mr. DeLisle's Curate, 8st. 7lb., J. Robinson... 3

Betting : 2 to 1 against Brigantine and Bruiser, 3 to 1 Curate, and 1½ to 1 Baramutti ; 3 to 1 against the rest.

Bruiser got away with the lead on a good start, but Brigantine in the straight went first and won by a length. Curate a good third. Time—57 secs.

3RD RACE—"The Poona Derby"—Rs. 1,500 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Galloways allowed 7 lbs ; horses landed after the 1st September 1888 allowed 4lbs extra. Previous winners once 3lbs, twice 5lbs, oftener 7lbs extra. Entrance 1st May 3 G M, 1st July 8 G M, 1st September 15 G M, when the race will close with a sweepstakes of 5 G M for each horse declared to start. Half the starting sweepstakes to go to the third horse. R C and a distance.

Mr Ali Taleb's Soocab, 8st 3lb, Kendall... 1
Capt Hanwell's Revenge, 9st, Mr Locke ... 2
Mr Newton's Jassim, 9st, Bowen ... 3

Betting : 2 to 1 Soocab ; 4 to 1 Revenge ; 2 to 1 Jassim ; 4 to 1 Camel, and 5 and 8 to 1 the rest.

There was a very pretty even start for this contest of maiden Arabs, Camel going at once to the front, accompanied by Terebreuse, who, however, fell back after the start, the rest tailing on into a procession. Jassim then joined the leaders. Soocab gradually forging ahead till in the straight, when he took command and walked in, winning by about three lengths from Revenge, who led the others, Jassim being a good third.—Time 3mins. 12secs., the 1½ mile being done in 2mins. 56secs.

4TH RACE—"The Criterion"—Rs 600 from the Fund. For maiden Arabs, the property of officers of of the Services or members of the clubs named. Weight for age raised 21 lbs, G R. Previous winners once 3 lbs, twice 5 lbs, oftener 7 lbs extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 1st May 1 G M, 1st July 3 G M, 1st September 6 G M, when the race will close with a sweepstakes of 2 G M for each horse declared to start. Distance—6 furlongs. (See note at the foot of the fifth race on the second day.)

Mr. Locke's Isonomy, 10st. 1lb., Kellick... 1
Mr. Grant's Lansdowne, 10st. 9lb., T. Kendall... 2
Capt. Mac Dougall's Akbar, 10st. 7lb, Owner... 3

Betting : 2 to 1 Isonomy, Landsdowne, Akbar, and Star of India, and 3 to 1 Simba and Stormwave.

Akbar jumped off with the lead from a good start, but was quickly passed by Simba, who in turn was overtaken by Isonomy, the latter cantering in the winner by three lengths. Time—1 min. 27 seconds

5TH RACE—"The Wanowrie Stakes"—Rs 400 from the fund. A selling race for all Arabs. Weight 10 stone ; winner to be sold for Rs. 800. If entered, to be sold for less ; 3 lbs allowed for every Rs 50 down to Rs 300. Maidens allowed 7 lbs, galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance—1 mile. Entrance 3 G M. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr Scoone's Swallow, 7st 11lbs, Wool ... 1
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's Raby, 8st 4lbs, T Kendall ... 2
The Chief of Mudhole's Mint-master, 8st 9lbs, D Greenhalgh ... 3

Betting : 10 to 1 Swallow ; 4 to 1 Raby ; 2 to 1 Mint-master, Cruiser, and Monarch, and 8 to 10 to 1 the field.

After two breakaways Mr. Beatty sent the dozen off on good terms, Cruiser at once going to the head of affairs. It was for a short while, however, as when nearing the corner for home, Swallow ran through his horses and won by two lengths. Time—2 minutes.

6TH RACE—"The Joonaghur Cup"—Rs. 1,000 presented by H H the Nawab Saheb of Joonaghur, with Rs. 300 presented by the Chief of Bantwa, and Rs. 100 by H H Sir Mansingji, K C S I, Raj Sahib of Drangdree, and Rs. 600 from the fund. For all horses got and foaled in the Bombay Presidency and the dominions of H H the Nizam, including the Berars. Weight for age ; maidens allowed 7 lbs ; winners once 4 lbs, twice 7lbs, three times 10lbs. Distance—1 mile. Entrance 1st May 1 G M, 1st June 2 G M, 1st July 3 G M, 1st August 4 G M, 1st September 5 G M, with a sweepstake of 1 G M for each horse declared to start. Second horse to take half the entrance and sweep. Third horse to save his entry and sweep. If 8 horses in bona-fide different interests start, the Rs. 600 added from the fund will be given. If 4 or more in bona-fide different interest start, Rs. 300 only will be given.

Mr. Farmer's Princess, 9st. 2lb., W. Greenhalgh... 1
H. H. the Thakore of Bhownagar's Gold Detective, 7st. 13lb., Killick ... 2
Mr. Dorset's Gay Lass, 8st. 4lb., D. Greenhalgh ... 3

Betting : 2 to 1 Princess ; ½ to 1 Detective ; 4 to 1 Gay Lass, Iolanthe, and Lalla Rookh.

The two placed early drew away from their companions and made a neck-to-neck race for it, Princess just winning by half a head, though every one fancied the gelding had won. Time not taken.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	29
Teheran	20	7	5	...	29
Suez	20	6	30	1	26

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 20th Sept. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	33	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	9	...	3
„ Madras	...	35	...	1

ACCORDING to the *Liverpool Courier* a local inventor has patented a new checking machine which he intends for use in tram-cars and omnibuses. It contains a ticket compartment for each fare, accommodation for 4,000 tickets, a continuous register, a bell to attract the attention of passengers, and a money compartment. The passenger deposits the fare in the machine, and the moving of a small lever sets the whole mechanism in motion, and issues a ticket. The guard will be provided with change, but will be relieved of all responsibility as to the fare beyond seeing that the proper amount is put in by the passenger before issuing the ticket in receipt.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

"WHITE wings they never grow weary" is the burden of the song that we sing. The further we fly in this dreary afternoon land, the stronger grow our wings ; our rest for pleasure increases with its consumption ; onwards the white wings cleave the air, "Weaving the web desire, to snare the bird delight." The dyspeptic major said that people were getting sick of dancing and everything else ; but he lied, and he knew it, for a vote for an extra dance at the Gymkhana Club was passed unanimously. What is one more or less among so many ! But events are crowding on each other so fast and furiously that my head is in a perfect whirl ; and I must fill the flowing bowl and light the pipe of peace before I can collect my scattered thoughts and attempt to describe the changes and chances of the past week. The only way is to start at the beginning of the course, and ride straight at the jumps, trusting to luck to get over somehow and be well in at the finish.

The elements seemed determined to do their utmost to prevent the Yerrowda Hunt races from coming off. The gates of heaven were opened, and Jupiter Pluvius rained his level best, and the thunder and lightning nearly succeeded in putting the storm in "Dandy Dick" into the shade. Some of the weaker brethren and sisteren thought discretion the better part of valour, especially as the Club ball was coming off the same evening, and were accordingly conspicuous by their absence ; but a gallant little band braved the elements and went out to see the sport. Then virtue was not its only reward, for across the Bund bridge the worthy chieftain of the Yerrowda fortalice had made arrangements for a delightful dry evening as far as the atmosphere was concerned. What it is to have charge of the weather gauge ! Everyone was glad to see that he had been persuaded to tear himself away from his interesting charges for the nonce, in order to take honours in a new rôle as steward of the races. Excellent arrangements were made, too, for relieving any disagreeable dryness that might afflict the spectators internally. The races were a great success. There was some very pretty jumping, and a noteworthy feature in the entertainment was that the favourites nearly always won. But ding-dong, hurry along, for there is the Club ball this very night, and the very prettiest frocks and the most careful toilet are in requisition. So just one more split and a cigarette to take us home, and away we go, very pleased with a rattling good day's sport !

Who doesn't love the Club ball ! I always think that Chloe and her fair sisters enjoy it so much just because their dainty footsteps are not allowed within its sacred precincts, excepting for one evening and two afternoons in the year, and they like to poke and pry for once in a way into all the holes and corners where their swains seem to discover charms that rival even their own. However, this subtle attraction was hardly needed, for the honorary secretary had exalted himself in his efforts to beautify and adorn the rooms, verandahs, and gardens. The blocks of ice with lamps inside them were voted "ripping." The honorary secretary was going very strong, and he looked so beaming and so genial to the very tips of his fingers that Mrs. Lollipop put on her most engaging smile and begged him to give her the pleasure of a dance. But Tom's condescension did not extend so far as that ; and with an emphatic "No," he bolted as if he had been shot to the nearest place for refreshments. She tackled him again later on, but he was adamant itself. The floor was perfect, and the banquet delicious, and everyone seemed to be thoroughly enjoying himself. In olden days scarlet or blue jackets were *en regle* at the Club ball ; but this year the sons of Mars came in mufti, with the exception of three *beaux sabreurs*, who arrived in full war-paint. The way they slunk out, trying to avoid being seen, and turned up in less than no time in their regulation black swallow-tails was one of the quickest things on record. I noticed the Inspector-General of Police having a high old time, not at all put out by the presence of the titular head of the Parsees. There were some lovely costumes, but there was no great display of colour in any of them. The general effect was a little subdued. Perhaps it is as well not to have a frock that can be recognised at any distance when you [illegible] off to explore the winding-paths and sequestered resting places in the compound ! There were some exquisite bouquets ; but there was one that looked like half a dozen ordinary gardens rolled together. No one but the Commissariat Department could have done things on such an extensive scale. Some of the dancing was more to be wondered at than admired ; and one wild man of the woods became the observed of all observers [illegible] with leaps and bounds, and [illegible] a chance of drawing breath [illegible] The programmes were of [illegible] the waistcoat pocket and [illegible] music was most tasteful [illegible] "Toreador" opened the [illegible] down the "River of [illegible] at "Santiago," we had th[illegible] Times," till we lost our he[illegible] succumbed to the tender [illegible] lively gallop to "Pomone" [illegible] now had its own way, and [illegible] "Love's Dreamland" to exchange "Sweet Vows" to be ever "Thine Alone," with "L' Estudiantina." I don't think it was right to call the "Fairy Voices" that whispered soft nothings in our ears "Bitter Sweet ;" for where did the bitterness come in ! Then as we sat in silent reverie, the most lovely "Dream Faces" appeared on the scene, and summoned up tender reminiscences of walks and talks by the dear "Old Mill." After that, as a "Boune Bouche," we had the chastened strains of "Myosotis," and the stately "Venetia," and then we rambled out "Under the Stars" to talk of the "Distant Shore," which we all hope to revisit, until we adjourned for a final rattling gallop across country with our old friend "John Peel." In short, the general verdict was that the Club ball comes but once a year, and when it comes it brings good cheer. Mrs. Katisha was not there. She accepted the invitation at first, but when she found that if she went her lord and master would have to pay up his share, she wrote to say that she was so sorry she was obliged to decline the invitation with the sublimest disregard of her previous acceptance. The last I saw of the dance was the Saturday Reviewer holding on for dear life to the top of a brougham-ghari by his heels, and I judged it time to depart.

A blank day followed this eventful meet, but the next afternoon all the *jeunesse doree* of Nephilococcygia turned up as fresh as paint at the College of Science. Their object was not to graduate in any of the sterner arts and sciences within its walls, but to drive off in fifteen tandems and five four-in-hands, besides other means of locomotion to the botanical gardens at Dapuri. Dicky the Driver was there in his best Sunday-go-to-meetings ; the burly Major was carrying on like anything with little Two-penny, and Royalty smiled graciously upon the show. Up they came, one after another, their horns tooting away the "assembly," the "advance," and all kinds of military music, with a delightful oblivion of the latest district orders. The dyspeptic major came in our four-in-hand, as Mrs. Katisha had asked him to drive her in his tandem, and he did not think it was good enough, not at any price. So his tandem remained at home.

The weather was heavenly as we spun along past the gubernatorial palace ; and we were in such spirits that we would scarce forbear to cheer one gallant horseman who rode past us in black blucher boots, white breeches, a black coat, and an elongated trichinopoly, looking as if he thought the M. F. H. of the Pytchly wasn't in it with him. When we reached the gardens, "Oh, what a surprise" awaited us ! The gunners are certainly "ubique." Here they were in full force with their lively band (all in white), any amount of good things to eat and drink, and tables, with two chairs to each, scattered here and there under the greenwood tree. Mrs. Lollipop said it was "perfectly sweet." After all the Edwins and Angelinas had strolled about, interchanging artless confidences, through the leafy glades, the recall was sounded, and the assembled nymphs and dryads flew gracefully over the skipping rope which their cavaliers whirled for them through the air. The next move was to trip, trip, trip—to trip it on the lea, to a lively polka. You should have seen my coat-tails flying as I whirled my partner round ! It is all very well, Jack Stylus, to say that you chuckled at the capture of your valued *confrere* Junius. I know what your sentiments were when Miranda threw you over for your rival. You didn't at all like being taken up by a fair one and then dropped !

But the shades of the evening were stealing, and it was time once more to be homeward bound. The dyspeptic major thought he would show us how he could wind the horn, and made every one think which form of suicide would be the most efficacious ; but the worst was that the rightful trumpeter refused to put the instrument to his lips after such profanation. But his Major got awfully angry, and he was at last prevailed upon to perform after such purifications and ablutions to the mouthpiece as alone were possible.

I met the dyspeptic Major the other day trying on his fancy dress, and he was in great despondency because he could not get his ideas carried out. I told him that I had not experienced a similar difficulty, but the presiding functionary said to me in a stage whisper : "Yes, Mr. Junius, but your ideas are always quite clear." That fancy ball has raised the old precedence question again. Who is to boss the show, the senior civilian or the member of the C. S. who is highest in rank ? I offered to arbitrate, but my offer was not accepted, and another opportunity of achieving greatness has been lost to me.

Everyone who has patronised the Royal Connaught Boat Club will miss the cheery Pioneers and their charming band when they are o to the wars at Lushai. But we were in dange of sustaining a yet more terrible loss. Th grand old man's grand old corps is reported have volunteered for service ; but Captain Po lyott told me confidentially that the authorities ha een unable to accept their offer, because the corps as much too good to be frittered away on our rontier wars, and it must be kept here at all azards to be the forlorn hope in the coming Russian invasion. Captain Pollyott hopes that he will then be in command; but the Intelligence Department says that if he is, there will be no war at all, for Russia would know better than to take the field against such a distinguished officer.

The curtain has fallen upon another scene in the drama. The Civil Service Fancy Dress Ball is over. It was another splendid success. I got a ticket of admission to the gallery, so I had an excellent view of the show. The chief of the Clan Mackay of that ilk was conspicuous in the garb of Old Gaul, while the Commander-in-Chief took the field in Rifle Brigade uniform. Oliver Cromwell sank his prejudices against aristocracy, and he took under his patronage titled dignitaries of the most exalted rank. His sonorous voice resounded through the hall as he marshalled the motley throng for their grand procession past the dais; and he continued to do the M. C. so efficiently that it was found unnecessary to post up the numbers of the dances. There were some very clever disguises. A band of infuriated Parsees chased the Inspector-General of Police round the room, and there was nearly a second capture of Tantia Bhil. No one knew the high priest of the Parsees till his nose tumbled off into the peg which he was imbibing. The Dean was *en evidence* during the earlier stages of the evening with his canonical hat which Her Majesty's Custom House officers in Bombay could only with the greatest difficulty be persuaded to pass; but he soon disappeared to make room for a clerical of another type, who went about whispering mysterious communications to unsuspecting victims. He actually told Mrs. Flirtaway that she was "a wicked woman," and the poor little thing had almost to be carried out. A magician puzzled every one till at last his voice betrayed him, and he was identified with the local Burton-on-Trent. An aged father-confessor went about giving absolution to all sorts of fair penitents. The College of Science made a first-rate beef-eater, and he might have just stepped off from the boards of the Savoy. There were cavaliers, sailors, clowns, pantaloons, book-makers, and babies in profusion. And the fair sex? How can I tell of their ravishing costumes? I saw Jack Stylus taking notes, and he has Sunday before him to put them together. So I think I must leave it to him to write the record. Two ladies were resplendent in rifle brigade and lancers' uniform. There was a gallant captain of the Queen's Navee from Yerrowda, and a Lieutenant from Kirkee; Dorothy was undoubtedly "Queen of My Heart;" our hostess-in-chief was a graceful Parsee; Salome revisited us from Dandy Dick as an ancient Greek—true Timon of Athens; and Grace Darling rescued many a drowning mariner from despair. Little Red Riding Hood was so effective that it was a wonder there was no wolf to devour her; Britannia held her sceptre majestically; "Incroyable" was quite the character, and an excellent disguise. But time and ability both fail me, and I can only note these few out of a multitude of charming dresses. The whole affair was a great success, and the Civil Service are to be most heartily congratulated on the delightful evening that they afforded us.

JUNIUS.

P.S.—You are not at all in the know, Jack Stylus, about the iced-water incident at the Club ball. It was no reflection at all on the buffet-cum-bar organising powers of the honorary secretary.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MANEKLAL BHAISHUNKER.

THEIR Lordships resumed consideration of the accused's petition, applying for revision of an order passed by Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, reversing the order of discharge passed by Mr. Dracup, first-class Magistrate, Sanand, and directing the Magistrate to take further proceedings against the accused. The accused, a classer in the Revenue Survey Department, was charged with receiving an illegal gratification for showing favour in the dis[illegible] his duty. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Goculdas Pa[illegible] appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine said: The case for the pro[illegible]ion is stated in the judgment of the Magistrate, [illegible] Dracup, to be one, under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, of corrupt receipt of a bribe of Rs. 3 from Nathi, who says he wished by this corrupt means to escape being assessed for some land on which he had encroached. Nathi was not corroborated, but on the contrary contradicted by Kondajee, whom he named as an eye-witness of the payment. The Magistrate discharged the accused under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad of his own motion ordered further enquiry. At the instance of the accused's counsel, this court sent for the papers to consider the Sessions Judge's order. It has been argued to-day that it ought to be set aside as wanting in correctness and propriety, this objection being taken under section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I am of opinion that the Magistrate's order as regards the bribe was based on sound principles, there being no evidence to show that the accused was the person who took the bribe, and the accomplice, Nathi, not being corroborated by Kondajee or any other witness as to actual payment of a bribe to any person. The learned Judge had another reason for ordering further enquiry, but it is argued that this reason was not sufficient. In the course of the proceedings before Mr. Dracup, one witness, Ranchor, deposed to some words used by accused which the Sessions Judge thinks amounted to solicitation of a bribe from Ranchor. The Judge thinks Mr. Dracup overlooked the fact that such solicitation is an offence. About this I do not think the record shows that Mr. Dracup overlooked that fact. It is as easy to presume that he did not think the evidence of Ranchor uncorroborated was sufficient presumption of the accused's guilt on which to base a charge. Ranchor's statement was not the cause of the prosecution. It came out incidentally. The Magistrate does not appear to have been asked to base a charge upon it. There may be cases when a strong body of evidence discloses an offence separate from that about which the Magistrate holds enquiry, and about which he ought to frame a separate head of charge. But without prejudicing the case on the merits, I may say that such a case differs from the present, where the supposed solicitation was in vague words, did not mention money, as deposed to by Ranchor alone, and was followed by no consequence. I do not think this Court, if asked, would have interfered on such evidence by ordering further enquiry; and the action of the Sessions Judge might result in inconvenience, as he is the court of appeal from the Magistrate, and ought to avoid any expression of opinion beforehand. It is also undesirable that the higher courts should take the initiative in such prosecutions. Besides, a person accused should know exactly at the beginning of a trial what the prosecution allege against him as offences, and it is generally desirable that prosecutions for offences against the public interest should not be started in a casual sort of way, but be formally begun and conducted by the responsible authorities. Therefore, as a matter of propriety, I think the Magistrate was right in not framing a charge on the evidence of Ranchor. We have the same powers to deal with the order of the Sessions Judge as he had in dealing with that of the Magistrate, I. L. R., 10 Bombay 141, 145, and 146. It becomes our duty to say whether the Judge's order was correct and proper. I think it was wrong to interfere with the Magistrate, as the matter was one peculiarly within his jurisdiction, and he had dealt with it on the ordinary safe principles which govern all courts of criminal jurisdiction. I would therefore reverse the order of the learned Judge directing further inquiry. The present case appears to me one where the Judge has of his own motion taken upon himself a function of prosecution which more fitly appertains to the magistracy. It being important that the magistracy in this duty of prosecution should not be hampered or biassed by remarks from the Bench, and that we should not express opinions on evidence beforehand. I refrain from further comment on the case.

Mr. Justice Candy said: We are asked in revision to cancel the order of the Sessions Judge directing further inquiry into the case of accused Maneklal, who had been discharged by the First Class Magistrate. The first reason thus is stated by the Sessions Judge.—"On the Magistrate's own showing there was evidence which he had no ground for disbelieving, that the classer Maneklal Bhaishanker solicited a bribe. The Magistrate appears to have overlooked the provisions of Section 161, Indian Penal Code, under which to agree "to accept or to attempt to obtain an illegal gratification is made punishable equally with actually accepting or obtaining an illegal gratification." I do not think that the Sessions Judge was justified on this evidence in ordering the Magistrate to frame a general charge of soliciting a bribe. It is clear from the vernacular papers on the record that the Second Class Magistrate, who had been deputed by the District Magistrate to enquire into the cases of alleged bribery at Char Wadodra, sent up what purported to be several cases of alleged bribery, including the general case of solicitation. The Magistrate in the present case took up the single allegation of a bribe paid by Hathia. It is presumed that he has taken up the other allegations in other cases; if not, it is always open to the District Magistrate to lay complaints regarding the same. But it is evident that in the present case the only charge which the accused was called upon to meet was the alleged receipt of Rs. 3 from Hathia. The evidence of Ranchod may be corroboration to a certain extent of that receipt, but it was not such evidence as would by itself justify the Sessions Judge in compelling the Magistrate to frame a separate charge thereon in the present case. This can be done, if necessary, in another case. The second reason is thus stated by the Sessions Judge—"As to the alleged discrepancy in the evidence as to the identity of the classer to whom Hathia actually paid the money as alleged, the evidence of Khonda does not, as contended by the accused's pleader, indicate necessarily that he meant that the occurrence he speaks to took place in the Charanras. Khonda mentions a classer who lived in the Charanras, but does not say and was not asked to say that this classer was in the Charanras at the time of the occurrence he is describing in his evidence." The Sessions Judge was correct. But then there is this important point that there is in the Magistrate's order of discharge no reliance on this alleged discrepancy. He quotes Khonda as having deposed that "he was seated near the house of the classer (Gordhan) in the Charanras or quarter of the villages when Hathi Jetha came there and went behind a curtain." The Magistrate then gives his reason for holding that Kondha's evidence about the curtain is incorrect, but there is nothing about any discrepancy as to where Hathia came. I think, therefore, that the Sessions Judge was wrong in setting aside the Magistrate's order of discharge on the ground of this alleged discrepancy. But then comes the question whether on the record as it stands an order of further inquiry is necessary in the interests of justice. I am not at present prepared to say with certainty that there could not be sufficient evidence on which to frame a charge. It seems proved or undisputed that last cold weather accused Maneklal (a Brahman) and Gordhan (a Banya) were the only classers employed in the village of Charvadora. If Hathia is to be believed that a classer came to his field and demanded money from him on account of some "Kharabo," that he accordingly borrowed Rs. 3 from his sowkar, the entry in the sowkar's book showing that the money was taken to be given to a classer; that the money was paid by him to one of the two classers in the Brahmanavas in the presence of the other, it being stated by word of mouth at the time why the money was paid on account of the kharabo, and that Hathia is unable to swear that it was not accused who came to his field and into whose hands he put the money, whereas before the Second Class Magistrate he had no doubt on the point, and if as the Magistrate held, the present statements of Hathia and Kondha in which they try to screen the accused, are on the face of them false, then there may be a *prima facie* case against the accused. But this view of the case has not been considered by the Sessions Judge, and as to insist on these points being taken into consideration in the present proceedings before us might entail a reference to a Third Judge. I purposely do not pursue that subject further, and confine myself solely to the reasons given by the Sessions Judge for ordering the Magistrate to frame a charge. The impropriety of those reasons has been demonstrated. Therefore I concur in reversing the order of the Sessions Judge. It is open to the Sessions Judge or the District Magistrate to take further proceedings, if necessary, on grounds other than those raised in the Sessions Judge's order.

Their Lordships reversed the order of the Sessions Judge directing further inquiry.

A SEQUEL TO AN ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KALIDAS SAMAL.

THIS case came up on review of a decision of Mr. C. H. Hill, first-class magistrate, Ahmedabad, who in June last convicted the accused of intentionally giving false evidence, and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' additional imprisonment.

The case against the accused was that, on the 11th March last, the Foujdar of Sanand, with a clerk and a head constable, went to the village of Hebatpur to enquire into the case of Runchor, a classer. The Foujdar called the people together and on the strength of statements made in connection with that case, a charge was brought against the classer, Runchor, of taking bribes from the villagers of Hebatpur. The accused made one statement to the chief constable and a contradictory statement before Mr. Dracup, first-class magistrate. Mr. Hill was convinced that the accused was guilty of either intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding held before Mr. Dracup, or else intentionally giving false evidence before the chief constable when authorizedly holding an enquiry under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the matter, said: The accused was sentenced by Mr. Hill to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default two months' additional rigorous imprisonment, under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, for intentionally giving false evidence. The conviction was on an alternative charge. The magistrate found that the prisoner had made statements on two occasions. At both times he said he had paid rupees five to a Revenue Survey classer; but on the first occasion, which was in answer to a chief constable, he said he paid them as a bribe to prevent the land assessment on his three fields being raised; and on the second occasion, when examined as a witness before Mr. Dracup in a criminal trial, he said he paid the rupees five to the classer for provisions. Mr. Hill's finding is that one or other of these statements is false. He does not find of either definitely that it is false. On reading the record, we find that Mr. Hill failed to notice the protection which section 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code throws over persons under examination by the police. It says—"Such person shall be bound to answer truly all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer other than questions the answer to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture." As the offer of a bribe to a survey officer as an inducement to prevent the assessment being raised at the time of revision, is an offence and punishable, and as the prisoner is a police patel exposed to lose his office on proof of misbehavior, he was not legally bound to answer questions put by the police regarding his offer of this bribe and could not have been convicted for giving false incriminating answers on that subject under section 193 of the Penal Code. As guides to the courts in dealing with the admissions of guilt made to the police, we may refer to Melvill J.'s remarks in Imperatrix *vs.* Pandarinath, I. L. R. 6 Bom. 36, and to Empress vs. Baikant, I. L. R. 16 Cal. 349. There being no finding that the evidence given by the prisoner before the magistrate was false, nor sufficient evidence on record to justify this court in so finding, we are obliged to reverse the conviction, which was in the alternative, and the sentence which the magistrate passed. We have also to advert to mistakes of procedure which have been made in this case. The chief constable took the signature of the prisoner to his statements, and in so doing acted contrary to the plain words of section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which forbid that practice. The charge framed by the magistrate was very defective in its terms and did not state the words, or their substance, charged in the alternative as false. In order to give clear information to the prisoner of the exact nature of the charge, these details should of course have been inserted. The magistrate's attention is drawn to our criminal ruling No. 26 of 28th July 1887, and to the commentary to section 72 of Mayne's Indian Penal Code. We must also observe that the record of the magistrate does not show clearly that the chief constable had any jurisdiction to make an investigation in the case in which he examined the prisoner Kalidas. Section 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code declares that no police officer shall investigate a noncognizable case without the order of a magistrate. As a rule a magistrate cannot delegate his trust (19 State Trials, 10 27, 10 63). After perusal of the letter of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad to the Inspector of Police, No. 387 of the 8th February 1889, we feel we have not sufficient information as to what happened in this case, or whether the classer, Runchor, to whom Kalidas said he paid the five rupees, was within the reference made to the inspector by that letter. There is also a questson whether, when the inspector had been specially appointed by the District Magistrate, he had any authority to appoint the chief constable as his deputy in the particular investigation. (See Reg. vs. Venayek Devakar, 8 Bom H.C.R., 36 C. C.

The court, for the above reasons, reversed the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused.

AN OFFENCE UNDER THE ABKARI ACT.

IMPERATRIX VS. PANDU MOHON.

This was a reference by Mr. W. Loch, District Magistrate, Khandeish, from a decision of Mr. Narayen Ramchundra, second-class Magistrate, Yowal, who convicted the accused, who is the servant of a liquor contractor, of a breach of the license under section 45 of Bombay Act 6 of 1878, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

It appeared that about the 18th July last, a peon under the Abkari Inspector, Bhosawal, sent a man to the accused's shop to fetch a bottle of liquor, marking the money he gave the man. The accused, instead of giving eight drams of liquor as required by the terms of the license, gave only 5½ drams. The District Magistrate remarked that, according to the rulings of the High Court the servants of liquor contractors could not be punished for offences committed under section 45 of the Abkari Act, and suggested that the accused might be ordered to be re-tried on a charge of cheating or criminal breach of trust, as decided by the High Court in Imperatrix vs. Jamsetjee Framjee.

For the reasons mentioned by the District Magistrate, their lordships set aside the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused.

DISOBEDIENCE OF A PUBLIC SERVANT'S ORDER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RADHAKISSON BALKISHAN.

This was a reference by Mr. Hamilton, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, against a decision of Mr. C. Joshi, first-class magistrate, Ahmednagar, who ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of fifteen days' simple imprisonment, for disobeying an order duly promulgated by a public servant.

It appears that, on the 29th May last, the city magistrate issued an order to the accused to pull down, within eight days, a wall between his house and that of one Babajee, as it was dangerous. Failing this the order directed accused to appear before the Magistrate on the 7th June to show cause why he should not be required to pull the wall down. In a written petition, the accused urged that it was not he but Babajee who was responsible for the state of the wall in question. On the 19th June, the magistrate, who had meanwhile inspected the wall, issued an order to Babajee to pull down and rebuild the wall, and to the accused not to interfere with him. On the 1st August, the accused was called before Mr. Joshi and was told he was charged with having, on the 29th May last, disobeyed an order, and was asked if he had any cause to show why he should not be convicted. Mr. Hamilton said that the magistrate had stated that the accused had been ordered to pull down the wall, but declined. This was a mistake, as he was ordered to pull it down in eight days or show cause. As a matter of fact, he did appear and show cause so effectually that the magistrate ordered Babajee to pull it down. This order clearly relieved the accused. Mr. Hamilton suggested that the conviction and sentence should be set aside.

Mr. Justice Jardine: For the reason stated by the District Magistrate, the court sets aside the conviction and sentence. The trying magistrate should also be informed that proof of disobedience is not alone sufficient for a conviction under section 188 Indian Penal Code; and that before conviction, he ought, under the words of the section, to have had evidence as to the probable consequences of the disobedience.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices on Thursday, Mr. Grattan Geary, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. J. S. Alston, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darasha R. Chichgar, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Reginald Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Harold R. King, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manekji Behramji Dadabhoy, Meherjibhai Rustamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, the Hon'ble Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

RESIGNATION OF SURGEON-MAJOR ARNOTT.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in moving that a letter from Surgeon-Major James Arnott resigning his seat as a Councillor be recorded, said that it was ill-health which had compelled Dr. Arnott to resign his seat on the Corporation. They all knew that in sanitary matters, and, indeed, in all matters connected with the public health Dr. Arnott took great interest. He felt sure they all regretted the cause of Dr. Arnott's resignation.

The letter was recorded as proposed.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

The report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider and report on sections relating to overbridges and assessment of railway property, in the Indian Railways Bill, was next placed before the meeting for consideration.

The report was as follows:—The Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 26th ultimo have the honor to report as follows:—Section 131 of this Bill is the one which is of the greatest importance to the Municipality, but the provisions of sections 7, 8, 9, and 14 have also been carefully considered by the Committee, inasmuch as they are calculated to affect the interests of the Corporation in several instances. 2. In the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" we are told that section 7 follows generally the terms of an English enactment, but supersedes any local enactments which prohibit the construction of railways over gas-pipes and the like without the previous permission of Municipal Commissioners. The expense of diverting the course of a railway for the purpose of avoiding a gas-pipe would usually be out of all proportion to any damage which might possibly be caused by the railway passing over the pipe." Upon a reference to the language of the section itself, however, it will be found that it by no means relates to the construction of railway works over gas-pipes, for a railway administration is empowered, notwithstanding "anything in any other enactment for the time being in force" to "make or construct in, upon, across, under or over any lands or any streets, hills, valleys, roads, railways, or tramways . . . or any drains, water pipes, gas-pipes, or telegraph lines, such temporary or permanent inclined planes, arches . . . aqueducts, bridges . . . conduits, drains . . ." as the administration thinks proper. In the same way the administration is authorized to alter or divert temporarily or permanently the course of any . . . roads, streets, or raise or sink the level thereof: to make drains or conduits into, through or under any lands adjoining the railway for the purpose of conveying water from or to the railway. 3. It is obvious that the exercise by a railway administration of powers such as these, over the roads, water-pipes, drains, and other property vested in the Municipality would practically amount to the supersession for the time being of the authority of the Corporation, and in the exercise of such extraordinary powers the railway administration, even though unintentionally, might cause much injury in any one or more districts of the city, by interfering with or delaying the supply of water, or by meddling with the flow of sewage. It might be convenient to an administration to proceed in the manner contemplated by this Bill "in supersession of any local enactment," but the forcible handing over to an alien body of the peculiar powers and privileges of the Municipality would be a gross injustice to the Corporation, no less than to the whole body of the inhabitants of the city who would perhaps find it difficult to understand what advantages they would be likely to derive from the continuance in office of a Corporation whose legitimate functions were thus ruthlessly set aside, and who were left powerless to guard the rights and privileges of the citizens. 4. It is true that under section 8 when gas or water-pipes or a drain, "not being a main-drain," are interfered with by a railway administration that body is to give reasonable notice and to execute the work to the reasonable satisfaction of the person who, on behalf of the local authority, superintends the carrying out of the same; but in very many instances it is more than possible that the views of the local authority and the administration would differ, and that in the end the interests of the public would be wholly sacrificed to the mere convenience of the railway authorities.

The term "main drain" is not defined either in the Railway Bill or in the Bombay Municipal Act, and it is to be feared that the section as drafted might be construed as sanctioning interference with many sewers and drains which would be materially impaired by any alteration of their course. 5. The powers reserved to a railway administration under section 9, to enter upon land for the purpose of repairing any slip or other accident, or preventing an accident, and all similar powers of supervision and control, should, in the opinion of the Committee, be delegated, so far as the city of Bombay is concerned, to H. E. the Governor in Council instead of being vested in H. E. the Governor-General in Council, as in most cases arising in this city it would be necessary that the controlling authority should be possessed of local knowledge. Section 140 of the Bill empowers the Governor-General, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to invest any local Government with any of his powers or functions under the Bill with respect to any railway, and he may declare what local Government shall be deemed to be local Government in respect of a railway. The Committee are of opinion that this section should be amended to the extent of the Bombay and other local Governments being specially named and empowered in the Bill itself. 6. The provisions of section 14 regarding the construction of overbridges and underbridges are extremely unsatisfactory and objectionable. Thus, wherever a railway administration has constructed a railway across a public road on the level, the Governor-General in Council may at any time, if it appears to him necessary for the public safety, require the administration within such reasonable time, as he thinks fit, to carry the road either under or over the railway by means of a bridge or arch with convenient ascents and descents and other convenient approaches, instead of crossing the road on the level or to execute such other works as the circumstances of the case may appear to be best adapted for removing or diminishing the danger arising from the level crossing; but the Bill also provides, as a condition of making such a requisition, that the Governor-General in Council may require that the local authority, if any, which maintains the road, shall pay the whole or such portion of the cost of complying with the requisition as His Excellency may think just. The operation of such a provision as this would be particularly resented in this city, for it is notorious to every person conversant with the history of Bombay for the past thirty-four years, that from the commencement of its existence here, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has resisted to the utmost the carrying out of its obligation to construct overbridges on that portion of its system which traverses the thickly-populated portions of the city; and that as the only means of providing the overbridges which exist, Government, the Municipality and the Elphinstone Land Company (the predecessors of the Port Trust) were compelled to contribute towards the cost, which in equity should have been borne by the railway company. Para. 2 of section 14, under which the burden of making over, or under, bridges, in respect of pre-existing roads may be cast upon the Municipality, should be struck out of the Bill. 7. Important as the points alluded to above are, the Committee cannot but feel that the principles involved in section 131, regulating the "Taxation of Railways by Local Authorities" are still more so, for under this section power is reserved to the Government of India to over-ride and set aside any legislative enactment of a local Government, and in the most arbitrary manner, to confiscate the assets of a Municipality for the benefit of a railway administration; so that if this section became law, it would be within the power of the Government of India to relieve the two local railway companies of all liability to contribute towards the Municipal rates—that is to say, to favour the two wealthiest companies who do business in Bombay, at the expense of all the rest of the rate-payers who, so far from being wealthy, are to a great extent very poor persons. In the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" there is the following paragraph in relation to section 131:—"In the opinion of the Government of India, the exemption which Guaranteed and State Railways enjoy in some provinces from assessment to local rates on land, should be extended to all railways throughout India. As regards Municipal taxes, it is considered that such as have been levied hitherto in any Municipality or cantonment may generally continue to be levied there, though possibly in a commuted form." It will be observed that, whilst there is a kind of admission here, that Municipel taxes hitherto levied may be continued generally; yet that this is qualified by the hint, that the continuance will probably be in a commuted form. The question at issue here deserves the more particular attention of the Corporation, inasmuch as the wording of the section itself is less encouraging than the of the "Statement of Objects and Reasons.") 131.—"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment or in any agreement or award based on any enactment, the following rules shall regulate the levy of taxes in respect of railways and from railway administrations in aid of the funds of local authorities, namely:—1. A railway administration shall not be liable to pay any tax in aid of the funds of any local authority unless the Governor-General in Council has, by an order in writing, declared the railway administration to be liable to pay the tax. 2. While an order made by the Governor-General in Council under clause (1) of this section is in force, the railway administration shall be liable to pay to the local authority either the tax mentioned in the order or, in lieu thereof, such sum, if any, as an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case from time to, time, determine to be fair and reasonable. (3.) The Governor-General in Council may at any time revoke or vary an order under clause (1) of this section. (4.) Nothing in this section is to be construed as debarring any railway administration from entering into a contract with any local authority for the supply of water, or light, or for the scavenging of railway premises, or for any other service which the local authority may be rendering, or be prepared to render, within any part of the local area under its control. (5.) "Local authority" in this section means a local authority as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1887, and includes any authority legally entitled to or entrusted with the control or management of any fund for the maintenance of watchmen or for the conservancy of a river. 8. As a convincing proof of the very serious consequences to the Municipality involved by such a change in the law, the Committee point to the fact that hitherto the taxes paid by the two railway companies have formed part of the regular income of the Municipality, and the settlement of the amount due has been arrived at without any serious controversy. The sum paid is liable to be affected as in the case of other properties both by periodical changes in the rateable value, and by the rate at which (within legal limits) the tax is fixed annually by the Coporation. 9. In conclusion, the Committee beg respectfully to express their doubt whether the Government of India would be a more fitting tribunal than those provided in the Municipal Act for deciding the peculiar questions involved in the matter of the assessment of railways for municipal purposes—questions which in England have been decided by the highest judicial authorities, and which should continue to be disposed of here, by the application of the principles thus arrived at—and the Committee urge this with the more force, from this special consideration, that in all probability in the course of a few years, the Government of India itself will be the owner of the two railways which in common with other administrations, it is proposed by this Bill to exempt from the payment of municipal rates. 10. The Committee beg to recommend that a strong representation be made to the Government of India in accordance with the terms of this report, and that the same be forwarded as early as possible, seeing that the Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations so long since as 25th October last.

Memorandum.—I have not a copy of the Indian Railways Bill, and am, therefore, unacquainted with its contents. I take it for granted that the Bill is intended to apply to the whole of British India, and is not likely to affect the Bombay Municipality more than other Indian Municipalities—indeed, I think it is likely to have less effect upon it, inasmuch as there is not much probability of any new railways being laid down in the Island of Bombay, and the Bill does not affect any already in existence. It is, of course, necessary, in framing a Railway Bill that shall apply to the whole of India, to take broad views, as it would be impossible to legislate for any particular Municipality or other public body, and unless the Bill has a wide meaning and is very decisive, it would be scarcely possible to construct railways or public works, as private consideration, if allowed to interfere, might cause a work upon which crores of rupees have been spent to be brought to a standstill for an indefinite time, whilst the question of some water course, level-crossing, or other minor consideration was under consideration and awaiting settlement. I fail to see why the Bombay Municipality should take special action upon such a question, considering, as I have already observed, the improbability of future railway extensions within its influence. I have heard it suggested that in making future railways some persons would have an overbridge wherever a private road existed before the railway works were undertaken. Such a view of the matter appears to me unreasonable and obstructive to the extension of railways, as on some lines it might mean the setting up of an overbridge upon an average of every two miles throughout its entire length, which would make railway construction a financial impossibililty, and it would create a difficulty for the persons using the overbridge where a level-crossing would be preferable. I will not deal with this report para. by para., but would confine myself to repeating that I do not see that the Municipality have anything to fear from the proposed Bill, and I think it would be arrogating to itself undue importance by opposing it.

(Signed) J. R. DUXBURY.

Bombay, 11th September, 1889.

I do not sign as owing to causes beyond my own control. I was not present at the meeting, nor is my signature necessary. (Signed) H. O. SELBY.

Dr. Blaney proposed "that the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider and to report on sections relating to the construction of over-bridges, interference by railway administrations with municipal works, and the assessment of railways in the Indian Railways Bill, be approved and adopted. That the president be requested to memorialize the Government of India in terms of the report." He said the report was before them, and they had had an opportunity of forming their own opinion as to whether the Bill had been made chiefly in the interests of the railways as against the cities interests; and he had no doubt the outcome of their deliberations on the subject would be likely to commend itself to the Government of India, in the event of their representations going forward as suggested.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, in seconding Dr. Blaney's motion, said Mr. Duxbury had stated that the Act was not likely to apply to Bombay; that there was no likelihood of any further railways being constructed in Bombay, and, therefore, there was no reason why any representation should be made to Government. But he, Mr. Javerilal, did not know what might be done in the future in the matter of railway construction. There might be another terminal line built; some stations might be removed; or something might be done whereby the railway interest would injuriously affect Municipal interests.

The Commissioner said they had had before them lately the question of conducting their business on strictly business principles. This was all very well when they started fair, but it was quite a different matter when one side was hampered by statutes, and the other was not. He thought the Corporation would do well to be on its guard in regard to the Bill, not only with regard to overbridges, but also with regard to the question of assessment. It was all very well for some member to say that they were perfectly safe in the hands of the Government of India; but they must remember Government enjoyed special privileges, such as a reduced water-rate and taxes, and that of using the municipal roads without compensation for putting up their telegraph posts, and if they were going to settle matters on strict business principles, it was only right that on one side of the account sufficient allowance should be made for these privileges secured to Government by statute. Having regard to past experiences, he thought the Corporation should be very careful in entering their protest against the institution of a new statute to take away any of the privileges the Municipality enjoyed. It was very desirable the action of the Committee should be endorsed, and representations made to Government accordingly.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

RE-ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR.

A letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, stating, with reference to the provisions of section 39 (3) of the Municipal Act, that Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi had retired by ballot from the Committee was read.

Dr. Blaney proposed the re-election of Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, which was carried.

THE PRESIDENCY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The Corporation next considered letter, dated 9th September 1889, from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, forwarding copy of Government Resolution, dated 12th August 1889, on the question of the transfer of the Presidency Educational Fund to the Committee.

The memorandum and resolution submitted for consideration ran as follows:—Memorandum from the Financial Department, No. 1934, dated 15th May 1889—Transferring for consideration, in the first instance, a letter from the Accountant-General, No. L.F.-3456, dated 6th May 1889, who enquires whether it is proposed to make over the balance of the Presidency Educational Fund to the Municipal Corporation, states that there is apparently nothing in the City of Bombay Municipal Act to render such a transfer obligatory, as the provision in Section 120 (2) Clause (*d*), refers to the School Fund and not to the Presidency Educational Fund, but that as the balance of the latter represents the unspent funds granted to, or belonging to, the schools to be transferred, the Corporation may have an equitable claim to have the amount placed at its disposal; suggests that if it is proposed to transfer the fund the transfer should apparently be made with an express reservation of its liability to meet claims which may arise on account of pension to teachers, should the pension fund prove insufficient to meet such claims; adds that if it can be shown that the claims against the Presidency Educational Local Fund Pension Fund are confined to the officers now employed in the schools to be transferred, it is for consideration whether the balances of both funds should not be made over to the Municipality with all the liabilities against them.

Letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, No. 1589, dated the 19th June 1889—Stating, in reply to Government reference No. 972, dated 21st May 1889, that he entirely concurs in the opinion of the Educational Inspector, C.D., who states that it would be wise and politic to deal with the Corporation in a spirit of confidence and liberality, and observes that the duties laid upon that body by the new Act in the matter of primary education are onerous and such as must entail in the near future a very large expenditure. Observing, with reference to the questions raised by the Accountant-General as to the balances of the funds in question, that the balance of the first, viz., the Presidency Educational Fund, should be handed over to the Municipal Corporation on the transfer of the schools to that body, but that the Presidency Educational Local Fund Pension Fund should not, for reasons stated, be handed over with the schools to the Corporation.

Resolution.—The Accountant-General should be informed that it is the intention of Government to make over to the Municipality, on the transfer of the primary schools, the balance of the Presidency Educational Fund, on condition that the Municipality undertakes to meet any claims on account of pensions to teachers, which are debitable to the Presidency Educational Local Fund Pension Fund, but which that fund may prove insufficient to meet. 2. For the reasons stated by the Educational Inspector and the Director of Public Instruction, the Governor in Council considers that the Presidency Educational Local Fund Pension Fund should be maintained like the District Local Fund Pension Fund. (Sd.) J. MONTEATH, Acting Secretary to Government.

The President moved "that the consideration of the resolution on the motion of the transfer of the Presidency Educational Fund to the Municipality be postponed until the full proposals of Government have been communicated, so that the subject may be considered as a whole."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded.

Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed as a rider that the Joint Schools Committee be asked to favour the Corporation with their views on the subject.

Dr. Blaney said that the Committee had been like soldiers resting upon their arms reversed, ever since its organization—doing nothing. They had asked Government to declare the financial position which was their intention to occupy in regard to the joint schools business. In doing this the Committee had done as much as they possibly could, and he thought they even went a little further than was their duty. The Committee had not yet got charge of the schools, and nothing further could be done until the financial question had been decided.

Mr. P. M. Mehta inquired what had become of the secretary, the clerks, peons, and other members of the Joint Schools Committee establishment. Some months ago they were told that it was important that the business of that Committee should be started at once, and the necessary establishment was duly appointed, but as yet, according to all accounts, there had been no work for it to do.

The President, in reply to Mr. Mehta, said that in the beginning of the year the Director of Public Instruction said that the Joint Schools Committee should at once take over the schools, and on the 1st of March he, the President, proposed that the schools should be taken over; but up to the present they had not received either the charge of the schools nor the funds from Government. When this Corporation and Government agreed as to the amount of funds which should be placed at the disposal of the Committee, the latter would take up their onerous task of putting the primary education on a proper footing.

Mr. Mehta's rider was accepted, and the resolution as amended was carried.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MARINE LINES.

A letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, forwarding copy of Government Resolution, Public Works Department, dated 12th August 1889, on the subject of the appointment of a Committee to report on the sanitary condition of, and to suggest measures to remedy defects and improve condition of, quarters in the Marine Lines, Bombay, and asking the Corporation to nominate a Municipal Engineer to serve as a member of the Committee, was next considered.

The resolution was as follows:—Bombay Castle, 12th August 1889. Memorandum from the Military Deparment, No. 496 Q. M. G., dated 1st August 1889. Transfers for consideration and early orders, a letter from the Quartermaster General No. 9, 21-36, dated 25th July, 1889, forwarding for the consideration of Government correspondence connected with the drainage of the Marine Lines, Bombay, and stating that this matter has been the subject of constant complaint for two years past, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief strongly urges that remedial measure be at once taken. Memorandum from the Military Department No. 511, Quartermaster General, dated 5th August 1889. In continuation of that Department No. 469, Quartermaster General, dated 1st August 1889, transfers for consideration and orders a memorandum from the Quartermaster General No. 9-21-2213, dated 1st August, 1889, submitting in continuation of his No. 9-21-2136, dated 25th July 1889, a letter from the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay, who forwards a letter addressed by the Medical Officer in charge of the Marine Battalion to the Deputy Surgeon-General, Bombay District, together with previous correspondence on the insanitary condition af the officers' quarters in the Marine Lines, offers certain remarks, and states that the points for special consideration and report are:—1. The condition of the officers' quarters and the cause of their unhealthiness. 2. The construction of the new quarters with special reference to the water closets and the supply of water for sanitary purpose. 3. The drainage of the Line and the ventilation of the sewers. Stating that, should Government consider it necessary that a mixed Committee be assembled to report on the sanitary state of the Marine Lines, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief suggests that the whole of the correspondence forwarded may be laid before the Committee.

Resolution.—Government are pleased to appoint the following Committee:—The Chief Engineer, Northern Division, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Surgeon-General, Bombay District, to consider and report on the whole question of the sanitary condition of the Marine Lines, as set forth in this correspondence (copies of which should be laid before them, and to suggest the measures which should be taken to remedy defects and improve the condition of the quarters in this respects. (2.) The General Department should be requested to invite the Corporation to nominate an officer to serve as a member of the Committee, as the question involve matters affecting the Municipal drainage system. (3.) The Committee should assemble and report with as little delay as possible. (Sd.) H. D. OLIVER, Captain, R.E., Under-Secretary to Government.

Mr. E. B. Carroll moved and Mr. Harold P. King seconded "that with reference to Government letter No. 3419, General Department, dated 23rd August 1889, Government be informed that the Corporation hereby authorises Mr. James W. Smith, M.I.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, to serve as a member of the Committee appointed to report on the sanitary condition of matters in the Marine Lines, and to suggest measures to remedy defects and improve the condition of the same."

Dr. Blaney said it might be as well to ask Mr. Ollivant what were the advantages of placing their highest Engineer on this duty, which would undoubtedly take up a great portion of his time; and, secondly, whether he could spare the time without any inconvenience to the Municipality. He could quite understand their highest Engineer being consulted with reference to any local works which Government might be undertaking, but they had to consider whether the services of that officer could be spared. He did not know how many sittings the Committee would have and how long they would last—perhaps the Commissioner would give them some information on this point. It had been said that the engineering branch of the Municipality was undermanned, and he therefore was anxious that the Commissioner should not be put to further inconvenience. If Mr. Smith could be spared, he had personally no objection to his undertaking the work.

The Municipal Commissioner, in reply to Dr. Blaney, said he very much regretted that any extra work should be thrown on the Executive, as it was already overworked; and he should have protested against it but for one reason, namely, that of the three sanitary points involved, one connected with drainage concerned the Municipality and afforded good reason for the appointment of Mr. Smith. No other Engineer would be equally useful, and it was quite certain that if he was not appointed, the number of references made to him by Goverment would take up quite as much of his time as would be occupied by his being elected a member of the Committee.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS LOAN.

A letter was submitted from Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Atkins, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, containing decision on the memorial from the Corporation on the subject of the period fixed for the repayment of the Tansa Water Works Loan, the despatch stating that the Secretary of State concurred with the Government of India in holding that there was no reason for changing the period from 40 to 60 years.

Mr. Javerilal proposed that the letter should be referred to the Committee appointed to consider the various aspects of the loans question.

Mr. Carroll said the Committee was greatly disappointed at receiving this letter, which appeared to put a stop to some of the recommendations they had intended to place before the Corporation. But the Committee were prepared to recommend that the Corporation should adhere to its previous position in the matter, and make the hardest possible fight to get lengthy running loans for the great works they had in hand.

The Municipal Commissioner said until the Corporation sent two or three members to argue the matter face to face with the Finance Minister of India, they would never get on any further with the matter.

Dr. Blaney said this question affected one of the millions which Sir Richard Temple said in the House of Commons was being spent for the Sanitary improvement of India. Yet the death-rate in India to-day was just as bad as it was when Sir Richard came out to India as a young civilian. How, he asked, would such a despatch as that from the Secretary of State affect all India? Was it right that they should be checked in their efforts for the improvement of the sanitary surroundings of the people? He admitted there was need of a good holding rein, but it must also be remembered that in such matters the willing horse might be held back until he ceased to go at all.

Mr. Carroll rose to a point of order.

The President: I must call you to order, Dr. Blaney. The motion before the meeting is simply one for postponement.

Dr. Blaney: I am aware of that, sir. I am showing the members how it will be postponed for ever and ever more. I may talk about the reason of the postponement and the effect of the postponement as long as I like.

The President: No, sir; not as long as you like. The question before the meeting is one of postponement.

Dr. Blaney having remarked that it was not for the Government to prevent the people spending millions for considerations of health, resumed his seat.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until the Committee reported on the whole question of loans and loan funds.

This was all the business of importance, and the Corporation adjourned.

A REALLY grand discovery has been made at Quetta, where the North-Western Railway boring operations in search of pure water have been crowned with unexpected success. A trial bore-hole was commenced last month, and after passing through the sandy surface soil, some 30 feet deep, which contained plenty of water that is injurious both to man and locomotive (this water was excluded from the bore-hole by means of casing pipes), a very stiff clay was met with, and did not vary until a stratum of shingle and gravel was reached at a depth of about 140 feet. The boring tools had not penetrated many feet in the gravel when water began to appear at the level of the ground inside the casing pipe, and as the boring continued, the flow of water steadily increased until Friday morning, when the engineer in charge telegraphed to Colonel Wallace that the discharge had reached the highly satisfactory proportions of 15,000 gallons per hour. Samples of the water, which is said to be beautifully pure, have been despatched to Lahore to be tested by the Government analyst. It is difficult to realise at once the importance of this fortunate discovery. If the water proves to be good, and can be as easily obtained in other parts of the Peshin plateau, that hitherto uncultivated tract may be made to yield magnificent crops, the soil being exceedingly fertile and needing only a plentiful supply of water. We must await the official report upon the water before permitting ourselves to enlarge upon the magnificent results which may be predicted.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A MOURNING PHENOMENON.

HAVE you ever seen a widow's bonnet worn with a pink garibaldi bodice? asks "Madge" in *Truth*. I suppose not, as you have never visited Margate. This phenomenon was to the fore on Thursday, 22nd ult. The widow's skirt was brown cashmere, and her bodice was pink. There was the bonnet, however, with the orthodox small cap inside and long weepers behind. Eva said that the widow was only beginning to cast her weeds at the wrong end. Usually the bonnet is the first article to be modified, and the rest then follow, as the night does the day. A rainbow apparition flashed upon as soon after, in the shape of a young woman in a blue cap, brown bodice, pink skirt, yellow boots, and a large green bag upon her arm. Industry seems to be the order of the day with Arriett. Fancy-work is taken out to the stands, and a superficial study of it shows that the day of Berlin wool slippers is not yet over. Crochet antimacassars, too, still exst. I regretted to observe several in course of manufacture. They will be used as covers for tables, round or square, to be placed in windows with a bunch of wax flowers upon them under a glass case, or a pair of those terrible vases that enterprising grocers give away to purchasers of a pound of tea. Penny literature was highly popular, too, with the great majority, and absorbed enough were the faces of those that perused it. Who was the man who wanted to write the songs of the nation in whose future he was interested? In his place, I would rather write its penny periodicals.

A MASCULINE DRESS IMPROVER.

It has come at last, and man is delivered over to the tender mercies of feminine chaff. A malignant, genius, anxious to rob man of his proud supremacy as a being indifferent to fashion, has invented a masculine dress-improver. Or perhaps it should be called a coat-improver, since it is intended to "improve" the coat-collar. It consists of a piece of flexible wire, arranged somewhat in the form of a skipjack, and slipped under the lappels of the coat, which are at once kept in nice order and prevented from flying about in the wind when the coat is unbuttoned. To the Gaiety masher the invention should indeed be a sweet boon.

ANOTHER INNOVATION.

Ladies' bicycles will be plentiful next season. A sanguine manufacturer states that it would be an easy matter for a woman to do sixty miles a day with practice. A woman (says a cycling correspondent) couldn't conveniently come to grief on her bicycle if she were turned over. The treadles of the machine are only about three inches from the ground. Mrs. Grundy couldn't reasonably object to the bicycle. It's half the weight of the tricycle, and quite as graceful. The bicycle has two wheels, and the rider sits over the last. This wheel is wired over to prevent the rider's dress getting entangled. A bicycle for a lady costs about £17, with the lamp, bell, and the tools that every bicyclist carries in the event of a breakdown, included. The difficulty of learning to ride is easily got over.

HER MAJESTY SPEAKS WELSH.

Her Majesty (remarks a correspondent) astonished her Welsh subjects by speaking in Welsh in returning thanks for some of the presents she received at Bala. When she was presented with a walking-stick, Her Majesty responded, "Ddiolch yn varw iawn i chwi," which, rendered into English, means, "I am very much obliged, indeed, to you," At Bala, when presented with the painting of Bala Lake, presented on behalf of the ladies of the district by Mrs Pryce, of Rhiwlas, Her Majesty repeated her Welsh phrase, and added, "It is extremely beautiful; how kind of you."

BRONZE-COLOURED HAIR.

A sudden demand for bronze-coloured hair perplexes the worth coiffeurs of Paris just now. But as the demand must produce or create the supply, an enterprising merchant in capillary wares sent to China while the craze was still young, and the result is that bales of copper-coloured hair, long and short, straight and curled, have arrived at Marseilles, and the humblest grisette can now shave and be happy—that is, invest in a bronze-coloured wig of Chinese origin.

MRS. MONA CAIRD IN THE TYROL.

Mrs. Mona Caird, who has been somewhat out of health, is now in the Austrian Tyrol, undergoing the "Sun-cure." This treatment is a mixture of the grape-cure and of sunlight. It is apparently especially successful in cases of nervous exhaustion. The patients lie on the sand, bathing in the noontide sunshine. The head is protected by a turban. Grapes form an important feature of the vegetarian diet, to which they must submit during the course.

THE SECRET OF SARAH BERNHARDT'S GRACE.

The *Family Doctor* says the number of ladies who do not wear corsets is increasing every year. Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, has never fastened a pair of stays round her in her life, which accounts for her suppleness and wonderful grace. When she goes to the dressmaker she wears a smooth, but not tight, waist of heavy white linen, which the dressmaker fills out in hollow places with a few folds of cotton batting, fitting the waist of the gown over it. But this is only worn for smoothness, and not to reduce her waist. On the stage she does not even wear that which accounts for her long, smooth strides, and the ease of her poses, that rather melt and dissolve into each other than change. In the winter she wears to the theatre a long, full gown of heavy Chinese crepe, of which the sleeves are tight-fitting, and come only to the elbow, while it hangs loose from throat to ankles. Over this dress she slips on her costumes, never removing it unless the toilet is decollete. This China crepe gown keeps her warm, and adds the requisite fulness to her figure without in the slightest degree impeding the freedom of her movements. It is this fact which permits that exquisite equipoise of bodily movement and the long sweeping motion of her arms. Not only actors, but artists and sculptors, sat in the front row during the Bernhardt season endeavouring to learn the secret of her cat-like, sinuous grace. Much of it is natural, of course, and would be noticeable in any dress and under any circumstances, but much of it is also due to the fact that the muscles of her back, hips, and waist have never been enfeebled and stiffened by the use of stays.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE SHAH'S VISIT.

The visit of the Shah to Europe has had a distinct influence on colour and on design in dress. In gentlemen's neck wear—for mufflers, chiefly—the pine is to the front once more, varied with scroll groundings and other tracery of a similar nature. The most beautiful of all such efforts, however, has been the exact reproduction of crystals as seen through a microscope, each point of the sharp points being emphasised in colour. This also is called Persian, from the strong Oriental colouring, I suppose, and the wholly Eastern look of the designs. There is a tendency towards geometrical designs, to the exclusion partially of floral; and even in floral patterns closeness in treatment and exactitude in form obtain. In foulards this geometric influence has been very pronounced. Even in trinkets—an article of ornament of late years quite a part of the fashion of the day and following the taste of the day—the influence of the Persian monarch is apparent. The necessity to produce novelty at any hazard is one reason of this direction in fashion, and certainly the King of Kings was a feasible and wide-reaching medium. Even the dress of His Majesty's little follower—his "Mascot" in reality, that is, his 'Fate"—has been produced both crudely and in variation, even to the inevitable fez. The style makes an admirable boy's costume, and in vel-vel or plush looks well. The scarf, tied in a liberal bow, and ends over the right hip, ought always to be rich crimson. The dress consists of a straight, short tunic, and trousers which ought to be thrust into wide-topped boots. Down the tunic there ought to be large and handsome buttons. These may be of chased metal or crystals, and the belt should be *en suite*, either barred and clasped with the metal, or studded with crystal.

BATHING COSTUMES.

Quite a fashion in bathing suits now exists, in strong contrast to the old mode of a simple serge or flannel blouse, gathered by a tape round the neck, and with not accommodating to the wearer. The skirt was apt short sleeves. It must be owned that this style was to suddenly fill with water, and turn uncomfortably over the head; it also impeded the limbs in swimming. The first departure from this venerable model was the tunic and short trouser style—a great improvement, certainly, but yet leaving much to desire. Now, special designs come out each season, and you can choose your own fancy, and yet not be peculiar. Swimmers are sure to prefer the knickerbocker suit, or a short plaited skirt and a long blouse jacket. Sleeves are seldom worn. These suits are made in all sorts of woolen fabrics, twilled or plain, of a thick soft consistency. White, elaborately braided, or blue braided in white, is much affected for smart seaside places; and green, too, is in favour, of a rather light shade, turned up with deep red. For ladies who do not swim, and are no longer young, the long blouse shape serves best, confined round the waist with a belt or girdle. The material ought to be of a good consistency. Swimming-belts of cork, in slight slabs of cork, ought to be worn by timid bathers and young children. In the case of the latter, it gives the little ones courage, as the buoyant effect of the cork imparts confidence in the water. The belts are covered with calico, and sewed on to a firm foundation. To the inevitable oilskin cap a peak of the same stuff is added, stretched on wire. It can be made adjustable, and is a capital protection from the sun's rays. But of all the modern improvements to bathing impedimenta, the Russian towelling mantle ranks first as an addition to comfort. It is equally useful for the bath-room at home. The towelling is made in all sorts of fancy patterns, and the mantles, with coloured cords and tassels, are quite pretty articles of the toilette. They are straight from the shoulders down, fulled into the neck, and usually have a hood to draw over the head. They are put on at once on emerging from the water, and in a minute you are quite dry, and ready for the sanitary rubbing down. In America bathers wear stockings with thin cork soles in the foot—a much better arrangement than the shoes, which get so soon heavy with wet, and often slip off.

THE TRANSPARENT CUIRASS.

The transparent cuirass is the most popular feature of the modern promenade dress, and it forms a most dressy adjunct to the toilette. The curved yoke is greatly in favour for young ladies' dresses; it is made of moire of the same colour as the dress, and there is generally a sash to correspond. A marked feature, both in dresses and mantles, is a kind of epaulette put in on the top of the shoulder, and terminating in a point near the elbow. There is a very little novelty about dust cloaks, the monotony of form precluding much variety of treatment. The newest are made of bordered material and arranged with winged sleeves; a long piece of ribbon is inserted at either side, seam and the two tied together in a bow and ends exactly in the centre of the waist. The ribbons are placed very high under the arms, and one is higher than the other.

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LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN COMPACT.

IT is a high tribute to the loyalty of literary men—a class usually supposed to be both jealous and irritable—that in most cases of literary partnerships the partners have stuck closer than brothers. It was only the death of one partner which enabled the reading world to distinguish between Mr. Besant and Mr. Rice, or between the Brothers de Goncourt. So till now most people have been perforce content to regard M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian as a sort of human *Calais-Douvres*—a sound sea-going craft, one and indivisible, though boasting two prows and sterns. Alas! the news has come that they are not only divisible, but divided—that they are quarrelling; and that patriotic M. Chatrian, besides denouncing M. Erckmann as a German at heart as well as in the name, imputes to him conduct worthy only of the faint spirit of their own Conscript.

DEMAND FOR POPULAR WORKS.

At a Reading Circle in New York, 149 copies of "Robert Elsmere," sixty two copies of "John Ward, Preacher," thirty-five copies of Professor Bryce's "American Commonwealth," and twenty-six of Motley's "Correspondence" were needed to meet the requirements of members. It is doubtful whether any English Reading Circles would be likely to show, as in the last two instances, such a desire for standard literature.

CRITICISM.

Saturday Review lately gave us its own definition of criticism—"the focussing of a particular book or writer under a system of lenses borrowed from the study of all the great literature of ages." That sounds both scientific and learnedly literary; but in practice it simply means that the hard-worked journalist, reading as many books as he has time for, in as many languages as he happens to know, judges a fresh book in the light of so much of that reading as he can remember. Well, after all, the greatest critic can do no more. Good criticism is not so much a question of method as of the mind that is behind the method. But if we are bound to take a side—after focussing criticism under, doubtless, an inadequate system of lenses—we have come to the conclusion that generally sympathetic criticism has been more fruitful and less offensive than criticism setting itself up to be judicial, and that scientific criticism is but rarely a thing of much account.

SYMPATHY *vs* SLASHING.

But that there is a reaction on foot against the abuse of the sympathetic style of criticism is beyond question; nor is it unnatural. After a *regime* of the old slashing reviewers, with their pompous *we* and their absurd attitude *de haut en bas* towards men whose greatness their cramped natures could ill gauge, the change to sympathetic *causerie* was an immense relief. But now that sympathetic *causeries* are like the sand of the seashore for multitude, and when in many cases the sympathy degenerates into mawkishness and the *causerie* into desultory and inconclusive chatter, the literary palate craves once again a fare more tonic and astringent. Accordingly we begin to hear demands for a more judicial criticism, and, as was perhaps inevitable in this scientific age, demands for a scientific literary criticism—whatever that may mean. Mr. Coventry Patmore has recently made himself the able spokesman of the first. A book called "Essays towards a Critical Method"—themselves neither very critical nor at all methodical—is a symptom of the second.

TRIANGULAR DUELLING.

In France there has been a kind of triangular duel between the scientific, the judicial, and the sympathetic critics. M. Hennequin's "La Critique Scientifique" was a favourable specimen of its class. M. Brunetiere should be a critic after Mr. Patmore's heart—learned, intellectual, and austerely judicial. M. Jules Lemaitre, again, is as good an example as one could get of the sympathetic "bellettrist" critic. M. Brunetiere cuts up M. Hennequin with a neat judicial condemnation. M. Lemaitre banters M. Brunetiere on his wilfully unsympathetic attitude in criticism; though, true to his own sympathetic creed, he would not have him otherwise. It is M. Hennequin's turn to have a shot at M. Lemaitre. But M. Hennequin is dead; so the *Saturday Review* takes a shot instead, denouncing M. Lemaitre as inclusive and lacking in the comparative spirit. It is interesting to note in passing that M. Brunetiere himself regards sympathy as essential to the novelist for a true "criticism of life," placing George Eliot higher than Flaubert expressely on that ground.

THE LONDON SEASON.

The theatrical recess is to be an unusually short one this year, and an exceptionally large number of London theatres have honoured the holiday season only in the breach. This is not surprising. The truly atrocious weather of the present month has kept thousands of people in town who would otherwise be in the country. As a rule, the theatre in the height of summer is a place to be avoided. But in such a summer as this there is something to be said for even the poorest "show." It is at least warm and dry. But theatrical managers might perhaps do wisely to pay more attention to the holiday season than is their custom. After all, if London empties, after the "season" is over, it also fills. August is the time when the stranger and the pilgrim comes to this metropolis. You meet the Continental tourist wandering round the Temple, and Westminster, and St. Paul's with his opera-glass and his Baedeker. You see the citizen of the Great West strolling through Oxford-street, or gazing grimly at the deserted Park, on his way to or from Paris, and Switzerland, and the Rhine. What is a stranger in London or any other city to do with himself in the evening but go to a theatre? This is a fact which our entertainers do not sufficiently realize, all but a few of them. Also they forget that, if fashion goes away, middle-class London stays at home through the year, save perhaps for a brief fortnight. And, after all, it is the middle class which fills the theatres, as Messrs. Gatti at the Adelphi and Mr. Harris at Drury Lane long ago learnt, to their exceeding profit.

THE ONLY BARNUM.

The *Era* had an excellent sketch of the great and only Barnum in its last number. "Barnum himself," says our theatrical contemporary, "is a singular paradox. Lavish in speculation and investment, but comparatively economical in personal expenditure; a member of a profession noted for its conviviality who does not drink or smoke; a man who has thriven in what is considered a risky and irregular calling, and whose only severe loss was in connection with a 'respectable' clock company; a philosopher and a moralist, who has lived up to the principles he has professed he seems to Englishmen to be, as we have said, a greater curiosity than any he exhibits. Though his view of his calling is incontrovertible by argument it is one which prejudice prevents too many of English from accepting."

In his interesting autobiography Barnum says:—"The business for which I was destined was to cater for that insatiate want of human nature—the love of amusement. The show business has all phases and grades of dignity, from the exhibition of a monkey to the exposition of that highest art in music or the drama which entrances empires and secures for the gifted artist a world-wide fame which princes well might envy. Men, women, and children, who cannot live on gravity alone, need something to satisfy their gayer lighter moods and hours, and he who ministers to this want is in a business established by the Author of our nature. If he worthily fulfils his mission, and amuses, without corrupting, he need never feel that he has lived in vain."

CAPTAIN SWIFT.

The fortunes of "Captain Swift" in Australia have hitherto been somewhat peculiar. In Sydney—Mr. Haddon Chambers's birthplace—where Mr. Charles Warner first presented the play, it was financially a complete failure, and only ran for a week. This despite enthusiastic press criticisms and the staunch support of the local dilettanti. The non-success of the piece naturally occasioned much surprise, and formed the subject of a lengthy newspaper correspondence, in the course of which many theories—chiefly uncomplimentary to the Australian playgoing public—were advanced to account for the circumstance. Since then Mr. Warner has produced the play in Brisbane and Adelaide, in both of which cities—although neither can claim to be the birthplace of the young author—it has achieved a pronounced success. "Captain Swift" has not yet been seen in Melbourne, and its reception in the "Queen City of the South" is looked forward to with some interest. If Mr. Chamber wished to cater for Australian rather than London audiences, he would be wise to relapse into good old-fashioned melodrama, which is what the blameless Antipodeans chiefly approve.

A HAPPY IDEA.

Signor Arditi's idea of giving at the Covent Garden Concerts operatic scenes in their musical integrity is a happy one, and, like most good ideas, admits of development. On Saturday night the greater portion of the third act of "Faust" was presented. It was thought, perhaps, that without dramatic action the beautiful love duet, so full of variety in a musical sense, would, presented in its completeness, prove monotonous; and the garden scene was accordingly cut short where to most persons it is, at least in stage representation, most interesting. But Margaret's "Jewel Song" (brilliantly sung by Mdlle. Colombati), Siebel's song to the flowers (in which Mdme. Belle Cole's fine voice was much admired), and the air addressed by Faust (Mr. Valentine Smith) to Margaret's abode, together with the beginning of the duet formed a most attractive series of pieces, which were all the more attractive from being given in connected order. Nor must the quartet be forgotten, in which the three singers already named were reinforced by Mr. Barrington Foote in the character of Mephistopheles. An interesting feature of Saturday's concert was the performance by Mr. Carrodus of the allegro from Beththoven's violin concerto. This famous player, who is equally distinguished as soloist and as orchestral leader, made on this occasion his first appearance for the season: and he was received, as he deserved, with the warmest applause. In addition to the vocalists already named as taking part in the garden scene of "Faust," "Nikita," Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, and Signor Ciampi were heard. For Monday a Wagner concert was announced, including the overtures of "Tannhauser" and "The Meistersinger," the "Meistersinger" waltz, the "Ride of the Valkaries," and a selection from the "Flying Dutchman." The vocalists were Mdme. Clara Samuel, Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. Barrington Foote; and Mr. Freeman Thomas was entitled to expect, as on so many other occasions, a house of the "crowded to suffocation" kind.

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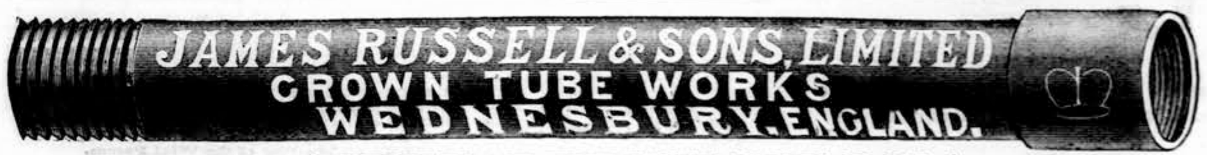

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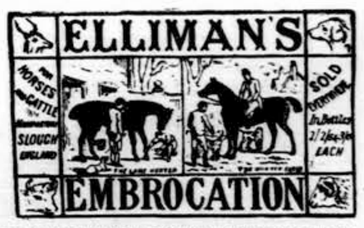

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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

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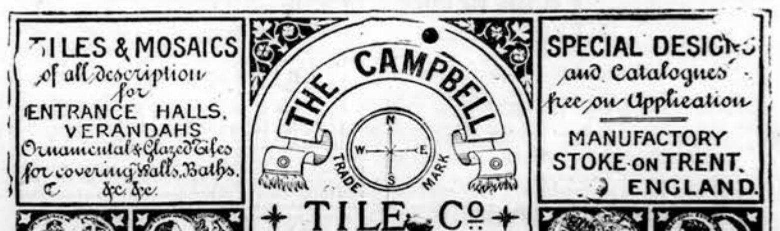

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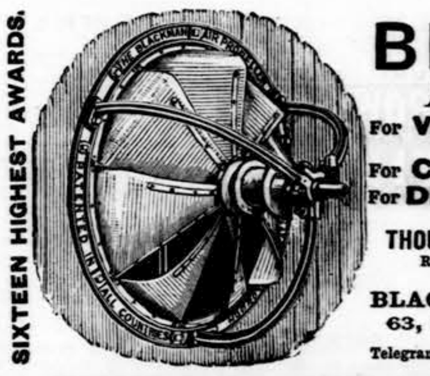

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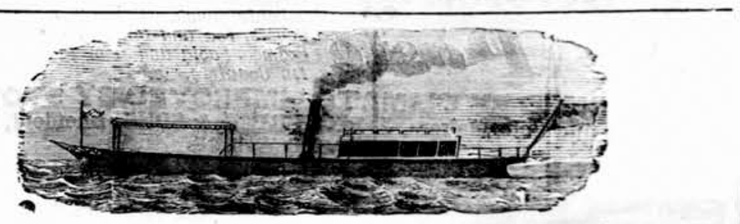

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